FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEXICAN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

F1190233 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry of the United Mexican States, arrived today in Havana at the head of a delegation that was met by Ernesto Melendez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The Mexican delegation will attend the fourth session of the Cuban-Mexican meeting on economic-industrial cooperation, which will meet through Saturday [20 June]. During the meeting, they will also evaluate the results of the previous meeting and they will discuss cooperation in the industries of steel, energy, and sugar, as well as naval construction and other areas related to industrial development.

The work program also includes visits to the Cienfuegos electro-nuclear center and the bulk-sugar terminal in the same province.

Begins Talks

FL190241 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The interest in expanding relations between Cuba and Mexico became evident during the inauguration in Havana of the Fourth Intergovernmental Session on Economic-Industrial Cooperation.

Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the CECE [State Committee for Economic Cooperation] expressed Cuba's interest in continuing cooperation with Mexico.

For his part, Alfredo del Mazo [Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry], a high-level Mexican official who heads the delegation visiting us, reiterated the desire for continued work in the energy, naval, and sugar industries, where many possibilities exist.

Signs Protocol

FL201738 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] The final protocol of the fourth session of the Cuban-Mexican intergovernmental working group for industrial economic cooperation has been signed. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was present during the signing ceremony. The session was chaired by Lic Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry and the Cuban delegation was headed by Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The main subjects discussed were the iron and steel industry, energy, sugar and naval industries.

Tours Cienfuegos

FL201840 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1406 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Alfredo del Mazo Gonzalez, Mexican secretary of industry, mines, and parastate industry, has made an extensive tour through several places of interest in Cienfuegos.

He visited the Tri-Continental bulk sugar terminal where he received a detailed explanation of the way sugar is received and shipped to various countries. During his stay in Cienfuegos, the Mexican secretary also visited a fishing enterprise. In its processing room, he was able to see how export shrimp is selected. Later the Mexican delegation went to an oil refinery under construction in the area of Carolina and then travel by sea to a nuclear power plant.

Meets With Castro

PA220243 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Alfredo del Mazo, Mexican energy, mines, and parastate industry minister, has met in Havana with Cuban Head of State Fidel Castro. Castro appeared unexpectedly at the residence of Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Enrique Olivares Santana to talk with Secretary del Mazo. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours.

Secretary Alfredo del Mazo also participated in the fourth meeting of the intergovernmental Mexican-Cuban work group for economic and industrial cooperation. Del Mazo stated that for the 5th consecutive year, Mexico will set a new record in its sugar production. Del Mazo said the sugar harvest will produce over 3.7 million tons.

Secretary del Mazo and Ernesto Melendez, Cuban minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed a document reporting the conclusions of the intergovernmental meeting.

Comments on Visit

FL221616 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Speaking in his country, Alfredo del Mazo, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, has highlighted the results of his just concluded visit to Cuba. Del Mazo said he had met with important Cuban officials, as well as with President Fidel Castro, to finalize a number of agreements and programs contained in a bilateral protocol. He particularly cited industrial cooperation in the forthcoming exchange of expertise on the reconvention [as heard] of the sugar industry.

Del Mazo also reported plans for the participation of Mexico's capital goods industry in Cuba, possible utilization of residual mineral, hotel construction, oil equipment sales, and others.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS POLAND

For coverage of the visit to Poland by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, see the Poland section of the 18 Jun East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMENTARY ON 'DESTABILIZATION MOVEMENT' IN PANAMA

PA230020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Commentary by Nestor Nunez and Amalia Sanmartino on "the most recent events in Panama"]

[Text] [Nunez] I would like to begin by pointing out what I think should be the starting point for our analysis today.

This is a personal view, and I would like to know whether you share it. I think this National Civilianization Crusade, which occurred in Panama for a few days and was encouraged by businessman and rightist sectors, is part of a destabilization campaign the United States has recently been generating against Panama. The United States is most interested in sabotaging the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, which stipulate that the Panama Canal is to be returned to the Panamanian people at the end of the century, by the year 2000. Curiously, this outbreak, portrayed as a social event while it is really a destabilization movement by the rightists, the most reactionary group in Panama, took place precisely after the U.S. press and government took several measures to pressure -- I mean, blackmail -- the Panamanian Government into amending the treaties. In this way, the United States would at least maintain its military presence in the canal area as an instrument of pressure on Central America and the rest of the Latin American peoples.

[Sanmartino] Sure. My attention has been arrested by something I would like to comment on. What was portrayed as a nearly spontaneous outbreak was actually carefully prepared. This is very similar to what happened in Chile, as you will surely remember. Even the way in which it occurred is interesting. In this Civilianization Crusade, headed by Aurelio Barria, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries, the actions executed were very similar to those carried out in Chile when the destabilization of the People's Unity government began. This Civilianization Crusade announced a sitdown strike, the beating of pots in aristocratic neighborhoods, and caravans of cars sounding their horns, all of which formed a sensationalist and publicity campaign aimed at destabilization. As you said, this was part of a plan to sabotage the treaties. This was very clear. The idea was even to oust the current Panamanian Government. My attention was called even more to the fact that this had not been mentioned at all. Suddenly, this Civilianization Crusade emerges after the U.S. ambassador to Panama talked to the rightist sectors, the businessmen, etc. This was not a spontaneous event, as they tried to pretend. It had nothing to do with a civil or social struggle, either. It was a destabilizing campaign aimed at annuling the effect of the treaties so the United States could stay in the canal zone.

[Nunez] I would like to mention some specific antecedents that I believe led to this sensationalist outbreak you mentioned. For instance, let us remember the Ronald Reagan government's foreign policy -- that is to say, the famous Santa Fe program, about which we have so often commented -- already discussed the Panama Canal problem and the U.S. forces' leaving this area. In other words, according to the designers of this program, if the U.S. forces leave this area, the U.S. southern border would be weakened, a very important waterway and strategic military bases in the middle of the continent would be lost, and the entire maritime traffic whereby the United States keeps its Atlantic coast well supplied would be hampered. Then, a unilateral resolution added to the treaties was adopted in the United States, (?granting) the U.S. government the right to either accept or reject the terms of this accord in accordance with the U.S. imperialist government's interests. The treaties have been regarded similarly. Generally speaking, the additional sums contemplated in the treaties for the use of the canal have not been paid to Panama. In addition, Panamanians do not hold important posts in the canal area. This indicates an attempt at sabotaging the treaties. Finally, leaders of the ruling party in Panama reported the United States had proposed to advance the date for the handing over of the canal in exchange for permission for the United States to keep its military bases in the area. This is clearly blackmail.

[Sanmartino] We should keep in mind the famous Southern Command has its headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone. It can be said the Southern Command is the point of origin of aggresion against all Latin American countries. At this time, this command plays a fundamental role in the aggression against Central American countries, specifically Nicaragua. The Command supplies troops and weapons to the counterrevolutionaries in Honduras and Costa Rica. The Command is the basis for aggression. It is very important to consider that the Command would be rendered useless when the canal treaties are finally fulfilled.

[Nunez] That is right -- so much so that the previous Southern Command chief, General John Galvin, has openly said that the canal zone should not be turned over to Panama. There are other very interesting things. A very short time ago, a U.S. Congress subcommittee conditioned the military and economic aid scheduled to be delivered to Panama from October 1987 to September 1988 to a personal certification by the U.S. President about the presumed efforts that the Panamanian Government must make to democratize the country. This agrees with the alleged claims by the rightists -- this served as a pretext to intiative this reactionary movement in Panama -- that the current government took power by fraud and that pure elections should be guaranteed. It also agrees with the comings and goings of U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis, which included private breakfasts with the visits to all these leaders who have been active these days. Evidently, this is a conspiracy with antecedents that make it part of a plan drafted by the United States.

[Sanmartino] This plan is to oust the [words indistinct] authorities.

[Nunez] They rushed Gen Noriega, chief of the Panamanian National Guard [as heard]. They discredited him and tried to implicate him in drug trafficking. This has been a broad campaign, but apparently brought under control by the Panamanian authorities. We have heard that the situation has been restored to normal.

[Sanmartino] The Panamanin people's reaction is also important. The strike called for by the businessmen, which also affected private banks and some shops, did not get the people's support in the least. In other words, the people are very much aware of the purpose of this destabilization attempt. The people have backed both the government headed by President Eric Arturo Delvalle and Torrijos' principles about sovereignty over the canal. Despite the events, the people see very clearly, not only the destabilizing attempt, but the significance of letting the canal continue to be in U.S. hands and not fulfilling the treaties provision that the canal be turned over to the Panamanian people before the year 2000.

POSTPONED REGIONAL SUMMIT MEETING VIEWED

PA200432 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Commentary by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] Cordial greetings, friends of Havana International.

The recent postponement of the Central American presidents' summit has provoked reactions on the continent because the Latin American nations had placed hopes for peace in the region on that meeting.

The meeting's main agenda would have been the much-mentioned peace plan of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. In spite of the fact that the plan has been studied and re-edited, it still contains aspects that the United States is rejecting and because of this it is creating obstacles to the meeting.

The truth is that Arias' plan apparently has turned into an "apple of discord" instead of a peace plan. Once we realize the movements that have been carried out in connection with the plan, we can say with certainty that in the history of political conflicts, very few projects have been so much discussed, promoted, and praised only to be rejected later by one of its authors.

On several occasions we have pointed out faulty areas of the Costa Rican plan, which, contradictorily, goes against the interests of some nations it aimed to defend. The truth is that the United States is now flatly rejecting it and is provoking the suspension of the summit.

The president of Nicaragua -- the nation most negatively affected and most attacked in this conflict -- has said the postponement of the meeting is in line with a U.S. plan to continue harassing and to launch a direct aggression against the Sandinist revolution.

All the many maneuvers show it is difficult to reach any agreement when someone wants to establish peace in a certain world region with orders and impositions, especially when no effort is made to take into account the position of the country that most suffers the aggression, in this case Nicaragua.

So far, President Daniel Ortega has said, the maneuvers show that the Contadora Group is the only valid entity for peace negotiations.

HONDURAN DEBT PROBLEMS LINKED TO CONTRA PRESENCE

PA222020 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Honduran foreign debt, which is estimated at $5 billion, causes contradictions among officials of the Jose Azcona government and leads to the reappearance of people's criticism of the authorities who are only concerned about expanding their military might in the region, an effort the United States supports.

During a seminar on the foreign debt and the crisis of the underdeveloped countries which was held this week in Tegucigalpa, Honduran Presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal said that although the country's foreign debt is small when compared to other Latin American countries, it still exceeds the country's payment possibility.

As was stated in the seminar, the Honduran foreign debt 40 years ago was only $50,000 but it began to grow in the sixties and seventies and amounted to approximately $3 billion in 1980. It is not our intention in this commentary to analyze the origins and causes of the Honduran debt, which is very similar to that of other Latin American and Caribbean nations.

However, we do want to stress that while just 1 out of 4 Hondurans has a permament job, it is estimated that 63 percent of the country's 4 million inhabitants live in extreme poverty. Daniel Figueroa, an expert of the Honduran Central Bank, said that in order to resolve the foreign debt problem, the people have to produce more, eat less, and save a little. However, this simplistic approach to such a serious problem is nothing but an insult to the residents of a country where daily survival is a total odyssey.

Figueroa's views were rejected by President Designate Rosenthal who, in addition to stating the government can no longer handle the debt, said the debt service payments each year consume 30 percent of the state revenue the credit commitments are being paid with new credits. The senior official added that the government has been forced to resort to foreign credits to cover the balance of payments and fiscal deficits which jointly amount to more than $600 million. Rosenthal said the country's debt stems from public investments which have failed for diverse reasons, including having allocated funds to unprofitable projects. Further on, he lamented: We never set priorities, we never estimated the profitability, and we increased the domestic and foreign debt to levels which now limit the current growth.

Rosenthal's laments seem to be a little out of place because the Honduran presidental designate is fully aware the country is extensively used by the U.S. Government as a base of aggression against Nicaragua. The unprofitable projects to which Rosenthal refers might include military construction throughout the country at the cost of the entire country and that, far from decreasing, are daily increasing. Recent reports indicate a new military base is being built in the Honduran valley of Jamastra to facilitate the infiltration of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces. That enclave forms part of a new U.S. Administration plan to reorganize the mercenary groups. In no way will it contribute to resolving the country's foreign debt problems.

U.S PRESENCE IN ECUADOR TERMED 'INTERVENTION'

PA191631 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Commentary by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] The presence in Ecuador of a contingent of U.S. troops, which has been described as a violation of national sovereignty, has led to heated debates in Congress, a 48-hour strike, and various protests in the Amazon region of Napo. The rejection of this presence is well justified because no one accepts the U.S. argument that it is supposedly providing aid to the region devastated by last year's earthquake, a task that could very well be undertaken by Ecuadoreans.

On Tuesday, nearly 2,000 people from the Napo region arrived in Quito to demand that the authorities build roads, hospitals, and schools and provide electricity. These are issues that urgently demand attention if the problems of the 150,000 inhabitants of the region are to be resolved.

The U.S. military presence is even more significant and suspicious if one bears in mind that Napo produces 90 percent of the country's petroleum and, as the demonstrators stressed, contributes more than $1 billion to the nation. The situation is likely to get worse for the Ecuadoran Government because the members of the civic committee that led the strike in the two provinces in the Napo region have warned a similar action might be carried out for an indefinite period if the government does not undertake the public works in those provinces.

At the same time, Congress is debating the presence of the Yankee troops. The deputies agreed to convene special congressional sessions next week to discuss the presence of U.S. troops in Ecuador. To date, the authorities have not issued any statement on these events, but political observers predict the conflicts will continue if no measures are taken primarily to resolve the pressing needs of the people of Napo, and if the government does not stop using the disaster in that Ecuadoran region as an argument for U.S. military intervention.

IRRIGATION PLANS TO COUNTER EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

FL221830 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1421 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] More than 6,200 caballerias of sugarcane are now part of an irrigation system due to the lack of rain in the northern, western, and central provinces. The plans for July had included 1,900 caballerias but the need to safeguard the normal growth of sugarcane plantations made it necessary to increase the coverage area. The most noticeable increase was in Las Tunas Province.

Reinaldo Valera Cardenas, director of irrigation at the Ministry of Sugar, explained to Radio Reloj that there is a plan to counter the problems caused by irregular rains in the northern coast of the country. He referred to the irrigation systems in Chambas, Ciego de Avila Province; Jaruco-Amistad in northern Havana Province; and Villa Clara which includes the centrals facing the worst problems due to infrequent rain.

NEW AIRPORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR VARADERO

FL200250 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] A new airport is being built near Varadero as an alternate to the Jose Marti International Airport, to guarantee the development of international tourism in Varadero Beach. The airport's construction is currently in the earth removal and compactation phase, and the first part of the project should conclude late next year -- with a 2.000-meter landing strip and the necessary installations for its operations.

The Villa Clara No. 10 Engineering Construction Company and the Varadero branch of the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises, UNECA, will be in charge of the work. The new airport will have 4 km of landing strips and security zones, and a beautiful terminal with a metal structure. Construction of the terminal will begin late in the next 5-year period. The project will represent an investment of 40 million pesos; and more than half will be designated to build the installations.

The airport is located in the zone of Camarioca, between the cities of Matanzas and Varadero, some 22 km from the latter. Construction for the first portion of the landing strip will begin shortly, and approximately 23,000 cubic meters of concrete will be needed.

BAHAMAS

OPPOSITION LEADER GIVES UP POLITICS AFTER DEFEAT

FL221652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1846 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, June 20 CANA -- Kendall Isaacs, whose Free National Movement (FNM) was defeated in yesterday's Bahamas general elections, says he will give up the role of opposition leader to devote more time to private life.

The disappointed former judge, who led the FNM to defeat for the second time in a row, said he was puzzled by the outcome of the poll, given the mass public response to the party's campaign. "I am really perplexed that that result could come from what I observed and what, I think, any objective observer should have (seen)," said the veteran lawyer.

Of the 43 seats unofficially declared when counting stopped last night, the FNM had secured 13 to 29 for Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) -- returned for a historic fifth consecutive five-year term in office.

While there were several administrative hitches, including a shortage of ballots in four or five constituencies, Isaacs did not think that was responsible for the FNM defeat. In thinking it over, he said, it seemed more like "we were not in tune with the electorate."

Isaacs, who turns 62 next month, has been in politics for 22 years, having first served as an independent senator in 1964, before taking over the FNM leadership in 1972.

He gave no indication of who his successor would be, but it is generally felt here that deputy FNM leader, Cecil Wallace-Whitfield will take over.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POSSIBLE EXTRADITION OF FORMER PRESIDENT BLANCO

FL191457 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] A former Dominican president may be extradited from the United States. Salvador Jorge Blanco is facing corruption charges in Santo Domingo for the alleged purchase of military equipment, illegally, while he was in office. Mr Jorge Blanco has been in the U.S. to undergo treatment for a heart ailment. However, now a treaty of extradition exists between the Dominican Republic and the United States, and an attorney specializing in international law is already preparing the case upon request of the Domincan authorities.

ARMY, POLICE TAKE OVER ELECTRICAL COMPANY

FL191455 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The Dominican Government has ordered the Army and police to take over operations of the state-owned electrical company. The reports say President Joaquin Balaguer made the decision after firing top officials of the company. Reports tell of repeated and prolonged electrical blackouts in the country during the past month.

HAITI

GENERAL STRIKE UNDER WAY; STREETS HEAVILY GUARDED

PA221813 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 22 Jun (EFE) -- The streets of Port-au-Prince are under heavy guard today by soldiers and policemen because of the call to a general strike issued by the Autonomous Confederation of Haitian Workers (CATH). The strike being held today and tomorrow is aimed at the National Government Council headed by General Henri Namphy, who has been in power since 7 February 1986.

Early this morning, soldiers of the Casernes Dessalines garrison stormed CATH offices, searched the installations, and threw the trade union's documents into the street. Guards armed with machineguns have been posted at the doors of CATH headquarters on Des Casernes Street, located behind the national penitentiary.

It was reported that five members of CATH have been arrested.

Although no political organization in the country has supported the general strike, observers note it has been successful.

Contrary to what had been expected, some political organizations issued appeals against the strike through communiques published in newspapers and aired on radio and television.

A CATH representative said the success of the strike "today shows that the political parties and their so-called leaders are no longer the leaders of the Haitians."

Since the flight of former President Jean Claude Duvalier following the people's uprisings at the end of 1985 and January 1986, Haiti has received $328 million in humanitarian aid from abroad. However, poverty and hunger affect 80 percent of the Haitian people.

Port-au-Prince's main street, the Grande Rue, and the Delmas commercial sector remain closed and heavily guarded by a large number of policemen and soldiers wearing camouflage uniforms.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL HEAD GIVES UP U.S. CITIZENSHIP

FL191320 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 0100 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] According to a news release appearing on 17 June 1987, Pastor (Seth Marseille), president of the Provisional Electoral Council [KEP], has informed the council that he has given up his U.S. citizenship. That decision is going to put an end to all the talk and rumors that have been circulating for a while now regarding the matter, the news release stresses. The KEP notes that under the new Constitution, Pastor (Seth Marseille) had 2 years in which to recover his Haitian nationality.

FINANCE MINISTRY SAID BLOCKING BNDAI FUNDS

FL191654 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 0100 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Regarding the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank [BNDAI], reports say the bigshots have borrowed the Haitian people's money and they do not want to pay it back. Meanwhile, the Haitian people cannot find money to develop their agriculture as it had been planned for BNDAI to do.

The Finance Ministry has asked the Central Bank to block BNDAI's funds, according to a report from the BNDAI's employees association. Do the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank have a right to do this? Does the Central Bank have the right to obey an order like that from the Finance Ministry? That is what many people are wondering -- and everyone remembers the conflict between the Central Bank and the Finance Ministry. They were saying: OK, we are the Central Bank and your orders are not for us. So now what is happening in connection with BNDAI? [passage omitted]

KONAKOM ANNOUNCES MEETING ON POLITICAL SITUATION

FL191542 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 0100 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The National Committee of the Congress of the Democratice Movement [Konakom] announces to its rank and file organizations in the Department of the West and Port-au-Prince that a meeting will be held 20-21 June 1987 at the orphanage located near the Matheux Bridge on National Highway No. 1. Konakom reminds all its affiliated organizations and all other organizations that participated in the first national congress of democratic movements of this gathering scheduled for 20-21 June.

Konakom states that meeting's purpose is to discuss [words indistinct] the country's present political situation, and the role of democratic organizations today. The particular problems of the western part of the country and Port-au-Prince will also be addressed. For this reason, even organizations that were not present at the first congress may participate. However, in order for the meeting to be properly organized -- better organized -- those organizations from Port-au-Prince that wish to participate should register by Thursday, 18 June, at the latest, at 4 Marguerites Avenue.

Each organization may send two representatives but the heads of each organization must sign a mandate to be given to their delegates. Konakom advises it can house only delegates from the provinces, and it asks them to bring their own sheets and towels.

Remember: All delegates should be present on Saturday, 20 June, at 0800 at the orphanage near Matheux Bridge on National Highway No. 1, km 51, not too far from the Arcahie crossroads.

With heads together and standing fast, we are going to change things.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ADMINISTRATION SEEKS REMOVAL OF CLARKE APPOINTEES

FL161535 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 15, CANA -- Trinadad and Tobago's six month old administration is going to court to question appointments made by former President Ellis Clarke.

A statement filed on Friday evening by Attorney General Selwyn Richardson seeks a declaration that the January appointments of James Alva Bain to the Independent Police and Public Service Commission are null and void. The statement is accompanied by an affidavit by Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson stating that he was not consulted in line with the Constitution on Bain's appointment since taking office on December 16, 1987 [date as received].

The court action follows Government's attempts to rescind the appointments reportedly made by Clarke against Government's wishes through constitutional amendment. The move was withdrawn following widespread criticism and replaced by overall review of the ten year old republic's governing document.

Government spokesmen have publicly criticised the appointments of Bain to the Police and Public Service Commission and of former Chief Justice Cecil Kelsick to the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

The questioning of the police service commision make-up has caused a delay of changes in the police service. A police commissioner is yet to be named three months after the last commissioner left his desk.

Two of the 53 police officers suspended by the commission after being linked with the country's illicit drug trade in a special report have also queried their suspensions in a judicial review citing the commission's jurisdiction with Bain's appointment.

The legal service commission's make-up has also been questioned following the refusal to take up an appointment to the appeal court last week by high court Judge Lennox Deyalsingh. The new court action is an apparent move to settle the stalemate in the service commissions with Bain's appointment, made by Clarke from January 1, 1987, by testing the matter in the courts.

Prime Minister Robinson who had told party supporters in April he did not wish to take issue to the courts, said in his affidavit that Bain's two appointments became effective without any consultation with him. At no time between my assumption of office on the 16th day of December, 1986 and the 8th of January 1987, the date of the said publication....was I consulted by the then President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke in respect of the said purported appointments, Robinson's affidavit read.

PAPER REPORTS ON POLICE OFFICERS' SUSPENSION

FL221357 Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 21, CANA -- The SUNDAY GUARDIAN today reported that the Trinidad and Tobago Police Force is to suspend five senior officers following submission of a report over the state of the police armoury.

The GUARDIAN said the suspensions were recommended in a report by Special National Security Adviser, Louis Rodriguez, handed in to National Security Minister Senator Herbert Atwell. Atwell had called for the report last month following the theft of guns from the police armoury for which seven people -- including four police officers in charge of guarding the armoury -- were arrested.

The paper did not name the five but said that four were above the rank of inspector and one in the Police's Second Division. It said suspension notices might be served tomorrow by the governing Police Service Commission (PSC).

The PSC suspended 53 officers in February following publication of a report on the country's illicit drug trade which named them.

PUBLIC SERVICE WAGE CUTS, REDEPLOYMENT PLANNED

FL161619 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 15, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Junior Finance Minister Trevor Sudama says the government does not want to retrench workers in its large public service and will be seeking to reduce salaries and wage levels as well as to use state employees in new areas in the medium term.

Sudama told a news conference today that a recently appointed committee, headed by government economic adviser, Eugenio Moore, was looking at the size and cost of the more than 65,000-member service with a view to redeployment and spending cuts rather than job losses.

Sudama recently returned from a mission to drum up interest by foreign investors and bankers in the twin-island republic's economy. He said the public service bill was one of Government's main financial headaches.

The state sector cost Government half its recurrent bill in 1986 and one of the first steps by the new governmeng on taking office last December had been to cut a retail price index linked cost of living allowance to public sector workers after Trinidad and Tobago recorded one of its first recurrent budget deficits in years.

The question of the size, the cost of the public service ought to have been addressed a long time before, Sudama told reporters. I think the government will go, as a matter of policy to a reduction in the wage and salary levels and keeping the level of employment intact given the employment situation in the country, Sudama remarked.

As progress is made with plans for...further development of the infrastructure, of course opportunities will be created in other areas where we need to provide public services and, therefore, they will be the opportunity for redeployment.

Sudama said a study on the public service should see some changes before year-end while medium term redeployment should begin to take place within a year's time.

SEPULVEDA SAYS SUMMIT 'UNRELATED' TO CONTADORA

PA220407 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Jun 87 pp 1, 11, 28

[Report by Marta Araya and Fausto Marquez]

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Senate Leader Antonio Riva Palacio encouraged the five Central American governments to do their best to hold the presidents' meeting in Guatemala as scheduled "because the negotiation process would be harmed if this meeting does not take place."

Interviewed at the end of the "Women and Peace" workshop, the foreign secretary said: "We are very much concerned over the possible suspension or deferment of this meeting, which the Mexican and the eight Latin American governments regard as a praiseworthy effort of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to initiate a direct political dialogue with those mainly responsible for peace -- the Central American people and, of course, the heads of state of each of the Central American republics."

Sepulveda also said that if this meeting -- which has been prepared with great care and effort by all involved since the middle of February -- fails, the peace process could be frustrated.

He added: "We ask the five Central American governments to make every effort to meet in Guatemala on 25 and 26 June as scheduled, and consider the urgent demands for peace, security, and cooperation in Central America."

Asked whether this possible suspension represented a blow to Contadora, Sepulveda said that the two were "unrelated." He said: We refer to a meeting of the heads of state of the five Central American countries. "The Contadora process follows its normal course. We will make even greater effort to keep alive the negotiation process among Central Americans with the determined backing of the Contadora and Support Groups." [passage omitted]

DE LA MADRID URGES NEED TO MODERNIZE RURAL SECTOR

PA190219 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has said it will be possible to truly develop the country only if the agricultural and livestock sector is modernized and transformed. The president opened the 18th yearly meeting of the Mexican Foundation for Rural Development.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] Mexico will never be a prosperous country with a weak and poverty-stricken agricultural and livestock sector. Mexico will never be a strong nation as long as we continue to have peasants whose standard of living is other than what we all aspire to. [end recording]

He added that the key to overcoming the crisis is to establish new programs as part of the national renovation in the framework of unity. He pointed out that unity must make Mexicans courageous enough to establish the changes that the nation requires and to cope with the 21st century. Also, Eduardo Pesqueira, secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources, said that the federal government's agricultural and livestock policy has tried to make peasants participate in, rather than be mere spectators of, the national development.

Walter Brusa, president of the American Foundations for Development, has said that the creation of the Mexican Foundation for Rural Development has sought both to guarantee the active and responsible participation of peasants in small-scale projects and the careful use of technology and loans.

ENERGY SECRETARY DEL MAZO LEAVES FOR CUBA

PA200349 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] This morning, Alfredo del Mazo, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatel industry [SEMIP], traveled to Havana to discuss bilateral cooperation issues contained in an economic and industrial cooperation agreement signed with Cuba. This agreement includes negotiation in the areas of capital goods and the metal, energy, and naval industries. Del Mazo will also sign agreements for Mexican shipyards to repair and build vessels for the Cuban fleet. He will also negotiate the possible sale of protection by the Clemex parastate company for the nuclear-electrical plant under construction in Cuba.

The SEMIP secretary was accompanied by Alfredo Phillips Olmedo, director of the National Foreign Trade Bank.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

FL200115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2034 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The third meeting of the Mexican-Hungarian Joint Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation and the fifth meeting of the Mexican-Hungarian Joint Committee for Cultural and Education Cooperation were inaugurated here today to review the current status of bilateral cooperation and establish new cooperation projects. Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez, director of the National Council for Science and Technology, emphasized that Mexico has increased funds to support scientific and technological research, despite the economic crisis.

Ambassador Janos Toth, president of the Hungarian delegation, said that relations between Mexico and Hungary have achieved satisfactory results in the political, cultural, commercial, scientific, and technological sector.

The third meeting of the joint commission is part of the cooperation that the two governments implemented in the scientific and technological sector since 1977. A new cooperation program will be prepared for 1988-89 in the fields of engineering, health, petrochemicals, biotechnology, metallurgy, agriculture, and ecology, as well as in the food industry and the adaptation and transfer of technology.

Likewise, the fifth meeting of the Joint Committee for Cultural and Education Cooperation is to establish the 1987-90 program. The program includes joint education projects, including studies on both countries' languages and literature, exchange of professors, and research scholarships. The program also includes the participation of artists in festivals that will be held in both countries.

ARIAS MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION FIGURES

PA182227 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] The president of Costa Rica has informed Nicaraguan opposition leaders who met with him in San Jose that he wants to continue meeting with them to work in favor of a solution for the Central American crisis.

Independent Liberal Party [PLI] President Virgilio Godoy has given details of the meeting with the Costa Rican President.

[Begin Godoy recording] First it should be said that participating in this meeting with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, besides myself, were Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Conservative Party of Nicaragua; Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party; [name indistinct] president of the Social Christian Party; and [name indistinct], of the Communist Party of Nicaragua.

The meeting was somewhat difficult because of some small problems that arose during the trip. It finally took place, and following requests not from President Arias but from ourselves, the meeting took place this past Sunday afternoon.

At that meeting there was an exchange of opinions on President Arias' peace plan and on the proposals for peace, democracy, and independent development in Nicaragua that our parties presented on 12 February.

President Arias said he was very interested in this because it is clear that ours is a national, not a Central American proposal. These two instruments strengthen the idea of peace.

President Arias was somewhat hurt because of the possibility that the Guatemala meeting could be postponed. He told us he would make all the necessary efforts so the postponement does not take place or at least that there is not a big delay. [end recording]

MADRIGAL SAYS NONATTENDANCE AT SUMMIT 'DEPLORABLE'

PA222306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said yesterday that Costa Rica will increase its efforts to ensure that Nicaragua and Guatemala attend the preliminary foreign minister meetings. This weekend it was reported from Tegucigalpa that Guatemala will not attend any Central American foreign ministers' meeting without the participation of Nicaragua, which has refused to participate because the presidential summit was postponed until August instead of being held 25-26 June.

Madrigal Nieto said yesterday that Costa Rica has not received any official report that Guatemala and Nicaragua will not attend the preliminary meetings. He said the report was made through news agencies, an attitude he described as deplorable, because Costa Rica knows that for a peace plan to be realistic and effective it must include the five countries. We want all of the countries to participate with a positive attitude, in good faith, and with a desire to seek peace. If this expression of Central American political will is not demonstrated, it will be very difficult to attain peace, Madrigal Nieto said.

The foreign minister added that Costa Rica will continue attempts to ensure that a piece of the puzzle will not be missing, because if this were to happen, it would be more difficult -- not to say impossible -- to structure the entire picture and attain peace.

Although he did not point to any specific effort, Madrigal Nieto said that every humanly possible effort will be made to ensure that Nicaragua and Guatemala attend the meetings. Were it the case, the same would be done for El Salvador and Honduras. Regarding Foreign Ministry efforts to establish a meeting with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Madrigal Nieto said an official answer has not been received, but one of these days he plans to meet with Nicaraguan Ambassador Claudia Chamorro.

BORDER AREA REINFORCED AFTER ARMED INVASION REPORTS

PA200441 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] San Jose, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Security Ministry today reported that since Thursday it has received reports about an alleged invasion of armed people coming from Nicaragua.

Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo and Deputy Security Minister Rogelio Castro Pinto said they had ordered that the region be reinforced with more civil guardsmen until the imprecise reports are clarified. Lower-ranking police authorities and residents of Remolinitos, a short distance from the border between the two countries, insisted that the location was occupied on Thursday afternoon by heavily armed uniformed men.

A spokesman of the Civil Guard staff announced that several patrols were ordered to proceed to that location and to act in accordance with the instructions of the government's security council. The neutrality policy establishes that the Costa Rican authorities will not permit the use of the national territory for military actions by any group.

Rumors are circulating in San Jose about an invasion that 300 men "with sophisticated weapons" supposedly carried out after crossing the San Juan River which serves as the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. According to the unofficial reports, the armed contingent landed near the mouth of the San Carlos River, a tributary of the San Juan River.

In this regard, Security Ministry Information Chief Carlos Jimenez told this agency that it is not yet clear whether these people really crossed the river or if they are just sailing on its waters. The San Juan River, which serves as the border between the two countries along more than 200 km, belongs to Nicaragua although Costa Rica has had the right of "free navigation" since 1858. A report from the mouth of the San Carlos River indicated that the police were mobilized at night after observing that "the invaders" had raised a "black and white" flag. Such a banner is used by the EPS and some rebel groups, specifically those which formed part of the forces of Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's "Commander Cero" who abandoned the armed struggle in May 1986.

Some Costa Rican patrols have begun to surround the place that was reportedly invaded by armed groups coming from Nicaragua.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY

PA220348 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] On Friday afternoon, torches and bonfires burned in front of the Yankee Embassy in San Salvador where hundreds of university students and workers gathered to protest death squad threats to the university community, and to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. military advisers and a halt to Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy in our country.

Students blocked traffic on many streets with their cars and painted and placed banners on the embassy's walls. Opposite the embassy, students, with raised fists, observed a minute of silence for all university students who have fallen and all Salvadorans murdered by the Christian Democratic military regime. The students chanted slogans such as: Here and there, the Yankee will die.

Yankee Ambassador Edwin Corr felt on Friday our people's hatred and repudiation of the policy he represents, and toward the total obedience that puppet Duarte and his Armed Forces display. The Salvadoran people, represented by the university students, are telling the Yankees and their puppets that they will never be able to stop this brave people, who are already at the brink of real independence and national sovereignty. The students reminded the ambassador and the Yankee murderers that El Salvador is not the Americans' backyard. El Salvador is our fatherland!

REMARKS BY FDR'S UNGO ON PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA201516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR, said on Thursday in Managua that President Duarte is the leading destablizier of the now-postponed Guatemalan summit of Central American presidents. He said the Reagan administration's obejctive is to make the Contadora Group fail, and to wreck Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' peace plan for Central America. We now present the statements of the Salvadoran leader:

[Begin Ungo recording] The negative dynamics began with the visits of Habib, the Reagan administration's special envoy to Central America, and [words indistinct] in President Duarte's public position following the meeting's postponement, which called for rounds of prior meetings, three prior rounds of meetings at the foreign minister level. I believe it is clear that the objective is to make Contadora fail and [words indistinct]. It is not the first time that just when results are expected -- this has happened several times with Contadora -- the United States manages to generate a different situation and halt progress.

I believe that in this case Duarte has undoubtedly been an instrument. It is no secret that Duarte is in a very weak position, even weaker than the position of Honduras, because in Honduras there are certain differences and a certain autonomous space at the government level, and especially at the Army level. Honduras' relationship with the contras is consistent with U.S. policy. Honduras has had a few moments -- it is true -- of autonomy, such as when the training base for the Salvadorans was canceled. Meanwhile, in El Salvador, we see a growing process of subordination that everyone is aware of.

It is obvious that Duarte has made up excuses. He has voiced two reasons for the postponement: his trip to Europe and the need to hold a series of meetings by the foreign ministers. His trip to Europe is a poor excuse because no one would ignore a commitment as important as a meeting with four heads of state, to meet with one or two European heads of state. The cancelation of a meeting with the heads of state who are his neighbors is apparently a false pretext. This meeting had been agreed upon months ago. In the second place, the three rounds of talks at the foreign minister level clearly demonstrate a desire to pervert the Arias plan and turn it into the Reagan plan.

The reason for the presidential summit is that progress is needed at the political level, and this can only be achieved at the highest level, at the presidential level. The foreign ministers cannot achieve the necessary results; the presidents must achieve them. This is how it has always been at critical moments, that is how it was with the meeting in Cancun of the presidents of Contadora member countries several years ago. When certain issues are being discussed, it is the presidents who must discuss them, not the foreign ministers. If not, the issues will be confused and no progress will be made. In a crisis situation [words indistinct] the meeting would be turned into a round of three prior foreign ministers' meetings, instead of one, as originally planned. The presidents' role would be reduced to a purely nominal one of giving their blessing to the alleged agreements arrived at by the foreign ministers, even though it has been established that this is not the best way to do things. Therefore, this is another false argument, the only intent of which is to replace Contadora [end recording]

ANTICOMMUNISTS ISSUE ULTIMATUM TO 'TERRORISTS'

PA192257 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Jun 87 p 2

[Communique issued by the General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade in El Salvador on 15 June]

[Text] Urgent communique to the Salvadoran people.

We have been analyzing the development of the national situation very carefully and observe with great concern the increasing occurrence of certain events that take us back to the 1979-80 period which brought the Salvadoran family great pain and mourning.

It is undeniable that the communist hordes are rising. They have very skillfully managed to infiltrate all spheres of Salvadoran society, with the tolerance of this government, which has allowed them to grow and multiply without taking any firm action against them. This attitude sharply contrasts with that of our glorious Armed Forces, whose blood has been shed on the battlefield in defense of our fatherland.

On this subject, we want to reaffirm that we are not willing to permit this situation to continue.

The National University, historically our primary center of higher studies, has again become the sanctuary of communists. This is a fact, despite the repeated denials of its leaders, who are no more than FMLN puppets.

It is precisely in this center that we will initiate our activities, without forgetting, of course, other focuses of communist influence.

In compliance with the aforementioned, we wish to inform our people that we have subjected the following terrorists to a summary trial:

Ligia Portal, "The Gossip" [La Chismosa]; Manuel de Jesus Martinez, "The Blond" [El Chele]; Oralia Ester Roman de Rivas, "The Calf" [La Ternera]; Jose Mena; Maria Benigna Fuentes, "Little Maria" [La Marita]; Jose Luis Galvez, "The Stutterer" [El Tartamudo]; Vinicio Penate, "The Comanche" [El Comanche]; Bernardo Zamoral, "Caligula" Alejandro Fernandez, "The Dialectician" [El Dialectico]; Mario Mayda Quell, "Rosy Cheeks" [El Chapudo]; Jose Morales, "The Half-Blind" [El Choco]; Eva Aviles, "The Woman of the People" [La Mujer del Pueblo]; Manuel Quijano, Fabio (UCEU) [no expansion given].

We are giving all these terrorists a 48-hour deadline to leave our country and go to Nicaragua, Cuba, or any other country where they will be received by their comrades!

If they do not leave, our commandos will proceed to execute them wherever they can be found.

The list we have given is only a small part of the long list that is in our possession. Therefore, we are warning all the terrorists to change their attitude or be prepared to suffer the consequences.

El Salvador, 15 June 1987

Commander Aquiles Baires, Maximiliano H. Martinez Brigade.

'CLANDESTINE' MILITARY GROUP ALLEGEDLY FORMED

PA212125 San Salvador LA NOTICIA in Spanish 18 Jun 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Clandestine Military Group Emerges"]

[Text] A clandestine military group that opposes the government and the Armed Forces staff made itself known yesterday. The group published its views in a two-page manifesto without letterhead or logo and addressed to "soldier brothers, comrades-in-arms, Salvadoran people."

The communique, made up of two parts -- the first dealing with "reflections," the second with "statements" -- asserts that a "National Military Council" [CMN] has been formed as of this moment by "a group of high-ranking officers currently serving in brigades, detachments, and military training centers throughout the country."

The CMN describes President Duarte and the High Military Command as "unfit and incompetent." The new clandestine military organization also said it "has evidence indicating that a major portion of the aid worth millions that the country has received from abroad has been embezzled. This has corrupted ministers and many government officials, including some high-ranking officers who have degraded the honor of the Armed Forces."

The nascent clandestine organization asserts that the country's problems, far from being solved, have multiplied, and that both Duarte and the High Command have been "unable to defeat the criminal terrorists after 7 years of struggle." The members of the group pointed out that they bear the brunt of the war and that "the excessive duration of the conflict has tired and exhausted the soldiers, both physically and psychologically. This situation has led to mass indiscipline, disobedience, and indifference in combat."

The organization also said "there is still time to take up the true course again." They asserted, however, that "it is necessary to create a climate of unity."

The movement, which describes itself as "nationalist and democratic," explains the inability of the Army and the government, saying that "these abide by foreign policies, alien to the interests of El Salvador."

The sixth point of the communique says that "corruption has been affecting the soldiers' morale because while they defend the homeland, the government officials get rich.

In the seventh point of the communique, the CMN announces its formation and encourages the Salvadoran people and the democratic sectors to stand by. It warns that the Armed Forces will be held responsible for whatever happens if these things are not taken into consideration.

The document, which carries the month of June 1987, does not mention the exact day or the names of the active officers reportedly forming the organization. It was signed "National Military Council."

In addition, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova told CAN-EFE: "If they have proof (of the mismanagement of international aid and corruption), let them produce the evidence." He also said that foreign aid is neither in cash nor addressed to any specific official.

The information agency's dispatch added that the fact that public statements of this kind circulate indicates "there exists freedom of expression, because these things could not have been said before."

The appearance of this military organization that opposes the Armed Forces staff and the Duarte government is part of an alleged threat announced by the "death squads," who sowed terror and wiped out thousands between 1979 and 1980, including dozens of university students. As part of a strike for an indefinite time decreed by the trade union of Social Security employees, other stoppages and labor unrest have been predicted because of what they call "the terrible national crisis to which Duarte and his government have led the country."

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS REGIONAL PARLIAMENT NOT BLOCKED

PA191503 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle has said that the plan for the Central American parliament has not been blocked by the temporary postponement of the Esquipulas II summit. On the contrary, he said, the idea continues in the countries of the region, but as long as the presidential meeting is not held, the regional parliament will have to wait.

Carpio Nicolle said if the summit is held in August, as Jose Napoleon Duarte is proposing, the meeting on the regional parliament could be held at the end of that month or early September. A treaty would be signed and elections would be held in the first 6 months of 1988, as has been initially proposed.

The vice president said peace can be achieved for the entire region through dialogue even though this entails a political decision. Everyone essentially wants peace but in their own way, he said. The pacification of everyone and not just one in particular, is what must be sought, he added.

Regarding possible U.S. Government pressures on diplomatic initiatives, the vice president said U.S. pressures must be withstood and resisted. He said efforts must be made country to country to return to the negotiation table and agree on a common point so there will be peace in the region.

POLITICAL LEADER ON INSURING AGAINST COUPS

PA221951 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Ramiro de Leon Carpio, assistant secretary general of the Union of the National Center, partially confirmed over the weekend the statements he made in Spain that the threat of a coup d'etat again looms over Guatemala.

De Leon's statements, which were relayed by news agencies from Madrid, had a strong impact on this capital. Yesterday, when he returned from Madrid, De Leon admitted having made such statements:

[Begin De Leon recording] Actually, any democratic commitment [words indistinct], any effort like the one made recently in Argentina jointly by political and union leaders -- in other words, by leaders from all sectors of that country -- and any effort to support the fragile and incipient democratic system (?for which we are struggling) in Guatemala and in Latin America is, in reality, a defense against any coup d'etat that could occur in our midst. You will probably recall that Costa Rican President Arias said recently that a coup d'etat is brewing in Guatemala.

Unfortunately, the democratic governments in Latin America are weak, and one cannot rule out a backslide or an interruption of the institutional system. In this regard, I said any effort that could be made to strengthen and maintain the democratic system in Guatemala is definitely a warning to forces, to any obscure forces, that might seek to interrupt this process. It is also a warning to those sectors inside the Army that might still have a tendency to stage a coup d'etat. This can no longer happen in Guatemala because we have begun a democratic system. Only the people can judge whether a government has been good, bad, or average. [end recording]

AZCONA ON RECENT TRIP, PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA111521 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 Jun 87

[News conference by President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo at the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Azcona] Gentlemen, members of the Honduran and international press: Upon return from my recent trip to Israel and the Netherlands, I said I would hold a news conference on my trip and on any other topic relating to the international affars of Honduras or Central America. I am available to you for questions.

[Reporter] Gregorio Diaz, TIEMPO: Mr President, we would like to know the economic accomplishements of your tour.

[Azcona] On what matters?

[Diaz] On economic matters.

[Azcona] Well, two agreements were signed with Israel on health, education, and technology. In addition, we received three or four scholarships for doctors who want to go to Israel to study a specialty. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] German Reyes, ACAN-EFE: Mr President, negotiations for the purchase of F-5 planes are under way in the United States. However, our ambassador in Israel, on the day you left, said the purchase of Kfir planes from Israel was not ruled out. During your visit to that country, did you discuss the purchase of war materiel? That was one question. The other is: Has your government decided on a new policy toward the Nicaraguan contras, as the Army asked them to leave last week, just before the contras were to hold a military-political meeting in this country?

[Azcona] Look, during the visit to Israel, we visited an airplane factory -- planes and other material. This is what the Israeli Government calls the aeronautical industry. Not only do they manufacture military planes there, they repair transport and cargo planes as well. Right now they are only manufacturing Lavi planes, as the Kfir planes have been discontinued. If we had reached an agreement to purchase Kfir planes, they would be used planes. The truth is we made no commitment, and we did not go with the intention of making any commitment. We are waiting to hear what the U.S. Congress decides. That is what we can report. Now the other question? Ah, yes, the contras. We have said time and again that the contras should be fighting in Nicaragua for what they think is the liberation of their country.

[Reporter] Dolores Valenzuela, EL HERALDO: Mr President: This question is related to the previous one asked by German Reyes. Internationally and domestically it was learned that last week the contra chiefs met here in Tegucigalpa. The Armed Forces were supposedly against that meeting. I would like to ask you: Did you know about this, seeing that you have repeatedly said the contras should be in Nicaragua and not here holding meetings? It was mentioned, in fact, that there were even clashes between the Honduran Army and the contras.

[Azcona] No, we had no knowledge of that meeting. In fact, we do not know if it has even taken place. On clashes with the contras, the Armed Forces Public Relations Office has denied that these clashes occurred.

[Reporter] Castellanos, Radio Tegucigalpa: Mr President, what reaction do you expect from the Nicaragua regime in the future, after your government obtains the F-5 airplanes?

[Azcona] In a newspaper today -- I do not know if it was EL HERALDO or not -- it was mentioned how old the F-5 planes are. The F-5 airplane is slightly better than the Mystere plane. It does not have the latest technology. It is a plane that has 1969's technology. We believe that obtaining these planes is nothing more than the replacement of the Super Mystere planes we already have. Therefore, we do not believe Nicaragua can interpret this by saying Honduras is in an arms race, or anything like that.

[Reporter] Ramon Murillo Cantoral, EL HERALDO. Mr President, Costa Rican Government sources have said the Honduran Government favors continued aid to the contras so as to pressure the Sandinist government to agree to meet with the National Resistance. How true is this, and what effect would this have on the Arias plan and the possible agreements that could be reached in Guatemala City?

[Azcona] Look, we have clearly said we believe in Nicaraguan counterrevolution should be helped. This is to find a political solution, because we believe the Sandinist government will not look for a political solution on its own. However, this will not affect Guatemala. We have already said we will go to Guatemala with an open heart and spirit. We shall not be an obstacle to any agreement in Guatemala. Precisely, the Arias plan covers what we have always said: Nicaragua should have a political solution, and the Sandinist regime must find the way to open up politically -- to look for democracy -- so there are no counterrevolutionaries, Nicaraguan refugees, or political exiles in Honduras. The Arias plan considers all these points -- a democratic way out for Nicaragua -- and we completely agree with that plan. In other words, the Honduran president is not going to be an obstacle to a signed agreement in Guatemala, and time will tell. Right now I tell you that if three Central American presidents sign, Honduras will sign. We are not going to sign alone or maintain a lone position in Guatemala -- on the contrary.

[Reporter] Roy Arthur, LA PRENSA. Mr President, The U.S. Congress, following a vote of one of the foreign relations committees, basically gave the green light to obtain the F-5 planes. The Arias Sanchez peace plan proposal speaks of reducing arms, not increasing them. Is there any contradiction in this negotiation, or is it part of one of the official reservations Honduras has in connection with this proposal?

[Azcona] I want to tell you that with the exception of Costa Rica, we have the smallest arsenal and least number of men in the Armed Forces. We have half the soldiers of El Salvador; less than half of Guatemala's. Let us not even speak of arms. Honduras has always had slightly more power in the Air Force in comparison with the other Central American countries. In no way does this mean that obtaining 12 planes to replace the Super Mystere is going to create any sort of imbalance in Central America. We are always going to be at a disadvantage, not only with Nicaragua, but with also El Salvador and Guatemala.

In comparison, our Armed Forces are only slightly larger than those of Costa Rica. I said slightly larger, because Costa Rica already has some 10,000 armed men. Of course, they have no offensive weapons such as planes and tanks. However, we have significantly fewer ground troops than Guatemala and El Salvador; we have less artillery, fewer armored vehicles, and so on.

We will always have fewer arms in comparison with the other three Central American countries. In weighing the factors, we will always stay within normal levels. We will in no way have to reduce arms even after acquiring these planes. There is no contradiction between the Arias plan and the purchase of these planes. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] of LATIN REUTER: Mr President, in the past few days, news reports have said that Nicaraguan rebel forces are returning to Honduras. You said that are outside Honduras, (?that they are) in Nicaragua. Could you say whether they are returning? Also, could you say whether the Armed Forces are implementing special measures to prevent their return?

[Azcona] No, I have been in touch with the Armed Forces. When I was in Israel the general who accompanied me told me there had been a report about a clash, but he said it was not true. We believe a majority or almost all the Nicaraguan rebels are fighting in Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega admitted that some 2,500 counterrevolutionaries infiltrated his country; that appeared in a newspaper today. Therefore, I believe Nicaraguan rebels are in Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] Mr President, I would like to know why last week the Honduran Government forced the departure of certain contra leaders who were meeting here.

[Azcona] [Words indistinct] The Honduran Government is trying to stay out of the internal conflict in Nicaragua as much as possible. In keeping with this policy, we thought we should not allow this kind of assembly to take place in our country.

[Reporter] Wilson Green, TIME Magazine: On this same issue, I would like to ask whether contra leaders will be allowed to meet in Honduras in the future.

[Azcona] I do not believe there will be meetings involving contra leaders in Honduras. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Faustino Ordonez Baca, LA PRENSA: I have two questions, Mr President. First, will your government request economic aid from the United States to maintain the 12 combat planes once they are approved? Second, will you accept the resignation of your press secretary, which was submitted last week?

[Azcona] Regarding your first question, the United States gives economic aid to Honduras in the form of a donation to bring economic stabilization. This year it amounts to about $62 million. This is in addition to other programs such as the PL-480, which consists of wheat donations, and other donations for other programs. We have a program to upgrade primary education and other programs.

Besides these economic aid programs, which total about $160-170 million, we get military aid mainly targeted for the Honduran Armed Forces. I believe that aid amounts to $60 million this year. The Armed Forces will determine how to spend this military aid given to Honduras by the United States: in maintenance of planes, war materiel, ammunition, equipment, whatever.

As for your second question, the press secretary submitted his resignation, but he had no major reason for resigning. We will discuss this with him. I do not plan to accept his resignation. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Robert Collier, UPI: Mr President, the Nicaraguan Miskito rebels are planning a very important meeting this week in (Susus) in an attempt to combine efforts and (?strengthen) the armed struggle. However, in the past few days, Honduran Armed Forces have denied permits to newsmen to attend those meetings. You just said you would not allow more contra leader meetings in Honduras. Will you allow this meeting of the Miskitos to take place? Does your government have a general policy to break away from the contras?

[Azcona] We knew about this meeting of Miskito leaders. I believe it will, in fact, take place. As for the Armed Forces breaking away from the contras, I wish to say there has never been a direct relationship between the two groups. We cannot break away from them if we do not have a direct relationship with them. The Armed Forces of Honduras have never had a direct relationship with the counterrevolutionaries. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Herman Reyes, ACAN-EFE: Mr President, Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy to Central America today began a tour of Central America. Will he come here?

[Azcona] I think he is coming on the 10th. We will welcome him as we have welcomed him in the past. There is no problem with this.

[Moderator] Thank you for your participation in this conference...

[Azcona interrupting] I also wanted to report that during my visit to Amsterdam -- I forgot to tell you this -- Mr Burkman, the cooperation minister of that country, offered a luncheon in my honor. He offered to help Honduras. Of course, the aid that was almost exclusively given to Nicaragua will be distributed among all countries. They will continue to help Nicaragua, but Honduras will get a share of that aid in the form of loans and some donations. Thank you very much.

More on Summit, Bank Issue

PA230013 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Honduran President Jose Azcona said here today he believes Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will attend the "summit" of Central American presidents in Guatemala on 6 and 7 August.

Azcona said: "I do not want to believe that President Ortega has a closed position regarding the presidential summit. If he has said he is inflexible on the dates, I also think he can rectify his position without anyone condemning him for doing so."

At end of the inauguration of the expansion of the Finlay Modern Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Azcona said his government has been maliciously accused and has clarified that Honduras is not at the service of the Ronald Reagan government to prevent the holding of the announced summit in Guatemala. "We have said time and time again that President Reagan's government has not pressured us in any way not to attend the Guatemala summit," the president said, adding that proof of Honduras' plan to attend was his meeting with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo on Tuesday on Tuesday in Tegucigalpa to set future dates for meetings on the development of the Central American summit.

Asked what the other presidents would do for Central American peace if Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra does not attend the summit, Aczona Hoyo said "regardless of whether or not he attends, the Central American presidents should meet to analyze the situation and seek peaceful solutions." Azcona also reiterated his decision to sign Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' peace plan if three other countries of the region also sign, even if Nicaragua does not sign it. "We (Hondurans) are not going to be the ugly ducklings of Central America, nor are we going to adopt positions that will leave us alone, nor are we going to defend interests that are not ours and are not the best for our people." Azcona Hoyo said.

Azcona Hoyo exressed support for Honduran Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias Pineda, who accused U.S. City Bank [as published] of violating international banking ethics by trying to force Honduras to pay double its financial commitments. "The Central Bank president is quite right. We were surprised by a type of embargo established by U.S. City Bank against an account of the Central Bank," the president stressed after stating that as a sovereign country, Honduras will never permit this type of abuse by an international bank.

He reiterated that our country has never shirked its obligations or disregarded City Bank's rights as creditor of some private institutions guaranteed by Honduras, "but what has been wrong is the fact that City Bank disregarded negotiations that were well advanced and acted in such a discourteous and treacherous way."

Asked whether Peurto Rican Temistocles Ramirez Arellano's claim for indemnfication will make Honduras do the same to the Reagan administation because the support for the Nicaraguan rebels has caused property damage in southern Honduras, Azcona Hoyo explained that there are mistaken concepts about the two issues. "I have already explained the situation in a news conference but it seems that what I said has not been understood. The U.S. Government has not filed the claim against Honduras. Mr Ramirez, as a U.S. citizen, has turned to his representative in the House of Representatives so efforts will be made through that channel to obtain the indemnification he is demanding," Azcona stated.

He clarified that this situation is quite different from the belief that the Reagan administration is pressuring Honduras to accept Ramirez' demand for indemnification because he was evicted from lands where the Regional Military Training Center (CREM) was installed in Puerto Castilla.

Regarding the alleged damage that coffeegrowers in southern Honduras are claiming because of the presence of Nicaraguan rebel troops, the president said: "I think this matter could be investigated, but I do not think indemnification is possible.

RAMIREZ SAYS U.S. 'TORPEDOING' ARIAS PLAN

PA222316 Managua International Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Today in Madrid, Spain, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado accused the United States of torpedoing the Arias plan by refusing to [word indistinct] the essential aspects of that initiative.

Ramirez Mercado is currently in Madrid on a short visit during which he will explain to the government of Prime Minister Gonzalez Managua's position in face of U.S. maneuvers to thwart peace efforts in the area.

In that regard, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said his country supports the Costa Rican plan because the initiative falls within the framework of the Contadora Group efforts.

CONTRA LEADER ON ORTEGA SUMMIT POSITION

PA200321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Azucena Ferrey, member of the Nicaraguan Resistance Directorate, said Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's disagreement with the postponement of the Central American summit meeting is to call attention to the Nicaraguan Government. She regards it as evident that the Sandinists do not contemplate contributing to peace in the region, even though they attend meetings where they make pledges they will not fulfill later.

The anti-Sandinist leader recalled that the commanders have not yet made good the pledge they made at the OAS General Assembly 8 years ago and that this is why everybody is sore the Sandinists will not fulfill any other commitment they could make in the future. She said the Marxist-Leninist regime frequently uses political blackmail and that -- as they are doing now regarding Contadora -- they assume similar positions whose main objective is to seek new (?excuses) to avoid any commitments and the duties corresponding to them.

Ferrey said that presently everybody is convinced the FSLN government is a failure. In this way, she said, the Sandinists avoid giving the people a chance to freely elect their leaders and thus initiate a process of democracy and peace that Nicaraguans seek. She also said the Nicaraguan Christian Democrats in exile have become unified with an eye on fostering the Nicaraguan resistance even further. She also said that one of the major tasks of the Christian Democrats in exile is to seek the effective solidarity of the Christian Democratic governments and peoples. She made it clear that her presence in the Nicaraguan Resistance Directorate and other forces indicates that the opposition is much stronger and broader than during the struggle against the Somoza regime.

The current organization of the Nicaraguan Resistance, which includes the broadest and more representative sectors in Nicaragua, has made all those who fight the Sandinist regime more optimistic, said Jose Davila. He thinks this will ensure the sympathy and support of governments who formerly were a little indifferent toward the Nicarguan cause. He added: We Christian Democrats will work in this direction. He lashed at the U.S. press for not having stressed the fact that a true resistance has not been formed in Nicaragua. He said, however, he is sure the international support will be greater and that much aid from governments and peoples will arrive to liberate Nicaragua.

COL TORRES ON CONTRAS' NEW 'AMERICA PLAN'

PA191529 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Telephone report by Luis Aleman from Matagalpa -- recorded]

[Text] [Aleman] Colonel Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Directorate, said today that the counterrevolution is preparing a new phase in its criminal war against the Nicaraguan people by implementing the so-called America Plan.

Torres told Radio Sandino that the America Plan involves the infiltration into Nicaragua of large groups of the remaining mercenary troops stationed in Honduras, in an effort to carry out propaganda blows to justify more U.S. military and economic aid to the counterrevolutionary forces.

From the propaganda point of view, they intend to reverse the blows the EPS dealt to them with the defeat of the spring plan, Torres stressed.

Col Torres said the idea of the contra plan is to affect the country economically and destabilize the revolutionary project in the rural area. The organization of cooperatives is an example of this project.

Torres warned that the contras are trying to show that as the revolutionary project advances, the peasants will be endangering their lives because they will become the targets of terrorist activities.

Torres said the 8th anniversary of the revolution will be commemorated normally and that this is guaranteed by the people's military organization, which will prevent the implementation of the new counterrevolutionary plans. You will now listen to Col Torres:

[Torres] They are talking about a so-called America Plan. Apparently, it is aimed at infiltrating into Nicaragua large numbers of troops from the remaining mercenary forces they have, in an attempt to show an active belligerence and deal some propaganda blows to justify the million-dollar U.S. aid. It is an effort to reverse from a propaganda point of view the blows that we have been dealing to them. We are fighting the contras. Our plans continue to be implemented normally. We believe the activities to commemorate the 8th anniversary will be carried out normally.

After all, the terrorist spirit that moves these forces will continue to be present with sporadic acts of sabotage or crimes against the civilian population, which has been the main target of the mercenary attacks in recent months.

It is not strange to find two or three children killed in an attack. It would be interesting to make a review, not only of the civilian sectors affected by the mercenary actions, but basically of the number of children affected by them. [Words indistinct]

[Aleman] What do you think [words indistinct] U.S. Administration about the [words indistinct]?

[Torres] They are mainly trying to affect the country's economy and destabilize the government's revolutionary project in the rural sector through attacks on cooperatives and settlements because they are specific and positive expressions of this project. [Words indistinct] peasants that to the extent that they [words indistinct], to that extent they will become a target of the mercenary forces and will be endangering their lives. The contras will try to force the revolutionary project to fail because they know this project has strategic characteristics to defend the country and to integrate fully these rural sectors into the production, thus increasing productivity levels in the rural area. It is through cooperatives and settlements that the revolution finds it more feasible to take care of the peasants, give them financing, distribute supplies, and extend the benefits of the revolution to the people in the areas of education, housing, health, and distribution of supplies.

The contras want to obstruct these projects the revolution is implementing in the rural area. The contras are trying to sow fear and anxiety among peasants so they will not join this project.

[Aleman] [Words indistinct] were talking about the America Plan?

[Torres] As I told you, the idea is to infiltrate these groups into the country. It would be something similar to what happened in [word indistinct] 1985. But, [words indistinct] and that attempt when they tried to infiltrate forces into central Nicaragua with the attack of La Trinidad. We feel these mercenary forces have no possibilities to succeed.

MEXICO NEGOTIATING RESUMPTION OF OIL SHIPMENTS

PA230104 Managua International Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Mexico has begun negotiations to resume its oil shipments to Nicaragua within the framework of the San Jose oil agreement, Mexican Deputy Secretary of Energy Jose Luis Alcudia has announced in Mexico City.

According to Alcudia, the Mexican oil will arrive in that Central American country once the Nicaraguan Government renegotiates its debt with Mexico.

In addition, Alcudia said the daily quota of Mexican oil assigned to Nicaragua fluctuates between 7,500 and 8,000 barrels.

LA PRENSA OWNER CHARGES SANDINISTS WITH HARASSMENT

PA220348 [Editorial Report] Bogota EL TIEMPO on 15 June carries an article on page 5A by Violeta B. de Chamorro [owner of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, ordered closed by the Nicaraguan Government] in which she charges the Sandinist government with continuing to harass the newspaper. She states that in a message dated 26 March, but not delivered to the newspaper until 13 April, the Labor Ministry ordered LA PRENSA to pay the total wages of employees who, according to law, were dismissed by the paper after it was closed. She says that LA PRENSA had paid 2 full months' wages for humanitarian reasons, but this new government order is clearly intented to drive LA PRENSA into bankruptcy because everyone knows the paper has had no income for 10 months.

On 27 April, she had a poster-type message with the newspaper logo and her late husband's photograph as a background delivered to all representatives of the Interparliamentary Union Conference that was being held in Managua at that time. In this message it was stated that there is no freedom in Nicaragua and that, therefore, there is no democracy -- nor, can one say, there is a parliamentary system. The government reacted to this message by sending 30 armed officers led by Captain Oscar Loza, from the State Security of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, to place LA PRENSA under custody and arrest several employees, including its directors. These persons were questioned by the police and threatened with jail for having published the poster. After searching the premises and confiscating all material that had been used to produce the poster, as well as all the copies still there, the security forces left. Through her IAPA [Inter-American Press Association] colleagues, Mrs Chamorro says she wants to explain to the world the situation of the defenseless Nicaraguans in view of the ideological warfare taking place in her country. She also feels it is her duty to protest because the free world has reacted very little to the flagrant injustice practiced by the Sandinist government against LA PRENSA. She says she is worried that "the whole discussion is centered on whether the armed struggle is right or not. Neither I nor LA PRENSA have ever taken part in that discussion." More important is the struggle against a false ideology that is attempting to deceive our peoples, and LA PRENSA is the champion of that struggle in Nicaragua, Mrs Chamorro adds.

'OBSERVERS' ON IMPORTANCE OF DOWNING 'MI-25'

PA201614 Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Managua, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Observers believe that the Nicaraguan contras have dealt one of their most important military blows to the government in recent years with the downing of an EPS MI-25 helicopter in northern Nicaragua on Friday.

The downing is significant because this action -- which occurred in the war-torn sector of Cano Negro, on the border between Matagalpa and Chontales Departments -- represents the first time that the contras have hit one of the most sophisticated aircraft of the Sandinist Air Force, and because Managua has been forced to admit that it owns this type of helicopter.

To date, only the existence of several Soviet-made MI-24 combat helicopters was known officially. These are known as the "feared flying tanks," which in the last 2 years have aided the EPS tremendously in its operations against the contras in the interior of the country. However, the MI-25, one of which was downed in Cano Negro, is even superior to the almost legendary MI-24.

According to experts, the MI-25 has special systems to divert surface-to-air missiles from their target, something which makes the helicopter practically impossible to hit. [passage omitted]

'PRO-U.S.' SECTORS ACTIVE AT ILO ASSEMBLY

PA222115 Managua International Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pro-U.S. businessmen and union leaders are attempting to discredit the Nicaraguan delegation attending the ILO General Assembly in Geneva.

Nicaraguan right-wing sectors intent on promoting the candidacy of Nicaraguan businessman Ramiro Guardian, who heads the group of right-wing leaders attempting to make room for themselves at the event, are behind this conspiracy.

These pro-Americans plan to slander the Sandinist people's revolution by using the same attacks Reagan uses against Nicaragua.

PSN DEPUTY CRITICIZES ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S POWER

PA191943 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The board of directors of the Nicaraguan National Assembly is inoperative because all the power is in the hands of the president of the Assembly, Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] Deputy Luis Sancho Sanchez has said. The Socialists are demanding that the legislative branch be democratized.

Sancho Sanchez said there is expectation surrounding the decision the Assembly's justice committee will reach on a bill introduced by the FSLN reforming the statutes of the National Assembly.

[Begin Sanchez recording] The National Assembly's justice committee is examining the bill that the FSLN introduced on 9 June. As the public is well aware, this committee met with delegations of political parties, including the PSN and others that are not represented in the National Assembly. During this meeting, we expressed the same views we set forth during the last plenary session of the National Assembly. We believe the new statutes of the national Assembly should guarantee a truly democratic, pluralistic, and participative operation for the political parties, as the Constitution states. [passage omitted]

We propose that the powers of the Assembly's board of directors be expanded. So far, the board of directors has been an inoperative, innocuous, and merely nominal body because all the leadership functions in the Assembly have been and are totally concentrated in the president of the National Assembly. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BRIEFS

JUIGALPA PRELATE APPOINTED -- Bishop Bosco Vivas, auxiliary bishop of Managua Archdiocese, was appointed Juigalpa prelate. Vivas replaces Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, who was expelled from the country a year ago by the authorities. Apostolic Nuncio Paolo Giglio announced the new appointment. The Juigalpa prelature covers the departments of Chontales, Boaco, and Rio San Juan. The replacement for Bishop Vivas at the Managua Archdiocese was not announced. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Jun 87 PA]

INVESTIGATION OF OPPOSITION STATIONS ORDERED

PA201640 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 14

[Article by Cristobal Martinez: "Subversive Stations Will Be Sanctioned"]

[Text] Rodolfo Chiari de Leon, minister of government and justice, has ordered a thorough investigation of the actions of all persons who used Radio Continente and Radio Mundial on 8, 9, and 10 June.

In fact, Minister Chiari de Leon has issued note Number 99, dated 18 June, requesting that the Attorney General's Office begin investigations of the two radio stations which played leading roles in the disturbances in Panama City, and which called for a rebellion against the current administration.

Silverio Rodriguez, public prosecutor of the First Judicial District, has been entrusted with the investigations. It has been learned that once the investigations are concluded, Article 306 of the Penal Code will be enforced. That article reads: "He who uses a public rostrum, the press, radio, etc. to incite rebellion will be punished with 6 months or [as published] 2 years." That is because that type of action falls within the realm of crimes committed against the state.

All the officials appointed by the Attorney General's office for these investigations are empowered to carry out all the corresponding actions with the purpose of determining exactly what violations were committed and uncovering who is responsible for the disturbances.

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE MODELO GROUP

PA210139 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Jun 87 p 1

[By Cristobal Martinez R.]

[Excerpt] The groups of the so-called Local Democratic Movement (MODELO) and the Civilianization Crusade will be investigated by the Attorney General's Office on the charges of sedition and destabilization of the current administration as raised by the Legislative Assembly.

Lawyers Ana de Belfron, public prosecutor of the First Judiciary District, and Mario Ballesteros, public prosecutor of the Third Superior District, have been entrusted with the investigations.

The leaders of these groups and of the civic organizations that form part of the Civilization Crusade -- particularly the members of the Chamber of Commerce -- will soon be called in to testify. [passage omitted]

SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO REOPEN 23-24 JUNE

PA230010 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2337 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Education Ministry communique dated 22 June 1987]

[Text] After consultative meetings with directors of secondary schools and with representatives of parent's associations, and with the desire to contribute to the normalization of educational activities, the Education Ministry informs the national community of its decision to resume classes beginning tomorrow, Tuesday, 23 June in all private secondary schools, and on Wednesday, 24 June in public schools where academic activities had been suspended.

Directors, teachers, students, and administrative personnel are asked to promote within the schools the conditions necessary to guarantee the normal development of educational activities. In the same manner, parents and the general community are urged to cooperate as fully as possible to ensure the continuity of the educational programs.

Issued in Panama City on 22 June 1987.

PAPER SAYS VARIATION OF PHILIPPINES PLAN FAILED

PA210126 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "The Variation of the Philippines Plan Will Fail"]

[Text] The first phase of the Philippines plan programmed for Panama has ended in a resounding failure. The foreign and pro-foreign forces that devised and conducted it forgot an essential truth: the strong support of the Panamanian people for its revolutionary process. This support does not mean that the government supporters themselves and the UNADE [National Democratic Union] members are not a little dissatisfied with the slow development of urgent projects to resolve education, work, unemployment, housing, land, and cultural problems throughout the country. However, that dissatisfaction would not bring about a desire to disrupt order or cause chaos, and much less to blame the military forces for all of our country's inherited evils. That is the reason why, when the most humble sectors went out to the streets to support General Noriega, and the people's organizations condemned the stoppage, the oligarchs' Philippines plan failed.

We should not forget that those forces unconnected to the Panamanian state and their government are even using computers to program the least detail of their dreams for power and revenge. Reality might slap them in the face and wake them up, but they continue with their plans.

The other phase of the Philippines plan seems to be oriented to succeed in making the president and the electoral tribunal move up the elections that by law should be held in 1989. When former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos fell into that trap, he caused an unexpected event: he won the elections again, but no one believed him. The revolts started again, he resigned, the electoral records were reviewed and the widow of the murdered presidential candidate Benigno Aquino was proclaimed president. Who killed Aquino? Probably the same ones who killed a restless and controversial former Panamanian health minister and who implemented chaos.

Aquino was murdered, elections were moved up, and the banging of pots and pans caused the rest. However, the first part of the plan already failed, the second part has been discovered. Let us not down our guard. Not one step backward!

TELEVISION EDITORIAL CRITICIZES CHURCH DOCUMENT

PA200150 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Station Editorial]

[Text] The most recent Panamanian Episcopal Conference communique has brought about all kinds of reactions toward our Catholic Church. To more than a few, that communique is an attempt to show interest for the peace and welfare of each person in this Panamanian fatherland. To others, it clashes with the Constitution and legal order of our country by recommending measures that clearly meddle with government responsibilities and national policy.

For a long time now, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Panama has been questioned for its positions that are causing confusion among our people.

The Episcopal Conference communique is as serious as are the violent acts, disturbances, and destruction of public and private property promoted by certain opposition politicians that led the government to decree constitutional and legal measures to protect the life, property, and physical safety of most people in the country. The document does not admit that everything that took place was part of a plot to promote chaos, disturb constitutional order, and carry out a coup d'etat.

We are aware that the church and its representatives must not side with the government or the opposition. Therefore, how can we explain that they are recommending measures that are not in keeping with church activities and are the full responsibility of the Panamanian state through its legal, administrative, and legislative institutions?

In the name of God's love, all Panamanians should seek peace together regardless of their political affiliation. As long as the Episcopal Conference assumes positions more like those of political parties, the structures of faith and dogma of our church, which are the responsibilities of the Episcopal Conference, are growing weaker, because of its lack of capacity to meet the needs of its parishioners. Also, there are mass desertions to sects, lesser churches, and other religions that are quite different from our dear Christian guidelines.

We believe the Panamanian church would be wiser and more level-headed if it abstains from meddling in political and governmental affairs and involves itself in religious responsibilities, as they try to show in their communique.

Bishops cannot and must not act like politicians and much less like those who vary their position daily as national situations suffer logical and natural changes along their democratic path.

In sum, we at TV-2 believe -- with great respect for the ecclesiastical hierarchy -- that it would be better for our bishops to practice that famous biblical message that reads: Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER VIEWS AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PY191452 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The Bolivian Air Force [FAB] does not believe Peruvian airplanes recently violated Bolivian sovereignty by entering our territory.

FAB Commander in Chief General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo stated at Government Palace that there is evidence Chilean airplanes entered our territory.

The FAB commander in chief said this judgment is the result of an in-depth analysis as well as data gathered using the methods currently available to Bolivia.

Gen Rodriguez said it cannot be asserted that Peruvian airplanes were involved because there are virtually no reasons for their involvement in such a provocative maneuver.

Gen Rodriguez pointed out that should Peru have undertaken such an maneuver, it would have violated the sovereignty of two countries, Bolivia and Chile, bearing in mind the event involved the Bolivian-Chilean border area.

Gen Rodriguez explained that Chile has sophisticated equipment that permits it to identify any incursion into Chilean territory, for which reason it would have been easy for Chile to intercept or down any Peruvian Air Force airplane.

Reiterating that FAB does not believe the aggression against Bolivian sovereignty was perpetrated by Peru, Gen Rodriguez described those reports as childish. He said no more incursions have occurred, although there are some reports that Chilean airplanes are flying over Bolivian territory at high altitudes.

POLICE COMMANDER ON CORRUPTION, DRUG ENFORCEMENT

PY192023 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The office of the Bolivian police commander is as interested as anyone in investigating and proving any irregularities committed by Bolivian policemen while performing their duties.

This comment was made by Police Commander General Raul Escobar, referring to reports from several sectors that institutionalized corruption prevails in the police.

Escobar said the people making those accusations are doing so for political reasons without actually verifying those irregularities.

Gen Escobar pointed out these irregularities probably occurred under former administrations, and that this situation is being gradually overcome by the current police authorities.

Concerning the charges of corruption in the struggle against drug trafficking made by peasants and settlers in Chapare, Gen Escobar said these are opinions from interested parties seeking to prevent effective action against drug trafficking.

Gen Escobar explained the control mechanisms within the Bolivian police have been strengthened in order to prevent arbitrariness. He said this includes an intelligence system within the cadres involved in the struggle against drug trafficking, a system that will permit actions hurting the prestige of the Bolivian police to become known.

Gen Escobar said in addition to this intelligence system there are new disciplinary rules and regulations to severely punish offenders.

The police commander emphasized he is willing to clarify the reports once and for all.

'ANTITERRORIST COMMAND' CREATED TO COMBAT VIOLENCE

PY220331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jun (EFE) -- The Bolivian police yesterday officially announced the creation of a special antiterrorist group that will be in charge of solving cases of "uncommon violence."

This "antiterrorist command," comprising 22 officers, was technically and psychologically trained for 4 months by local personnel and by several French police experts.

A demonstration was held yesterday in the use of different firearms, personal defense, tests of physical strength, and first aid to commemorate the 161st anniversary of the founding of the police.

It was announced that the "antiterrorist command" will act in cases of kidnapping, hostage taking, and outbreaks of subversion.

It was also reported that this specialized group will complement the military forces trained by the U.S. Army Southern Command based in Panama, to fight guerrillas.

ARMY GENERAL CLAURE BRANDED 'MARXIST,' FIRED

PY202245 Madrio EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jun (EFE) -- The Bolivian newspaper HOY has reported that General Edgar Claure, director of the Eduardo Avaroa National School for Higher Studies, was fired because of his "Marxist" leaning.

The newspaper said General Gonzalo Saavedra, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, yesterday summoned Claure to his office to inform him of his dismissal.

Gen Claure's forced retirement was provoked by invitations he extended to "enemies of the Armed Forces" to give lectures at the Eduardo Avaroa School, the newspaper said.

The Eduardo Avaroa School, subordinated to the Bolivian Army General Staff, annually gives training to civilians and officers in subjects such as history, law, geography, and doctrines.

HOY said that Claure declined to comment on his dismissal because of "military discipline."

COCA ERADICATION POSTPONED DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS

PY191550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 18 Jun (EFE) -- Agriculture, Livestock, and Campesino Affairs Minister Jose Guillermo Justiniano today reported that Bolivia will be forced to postpone its program to eradicate coca plantations due to lack of economic resources.

Justiniano has asked the countries attending a meeting on drug trafficking and abuse being held in Vienna to assist Bolivia. The country is being threatened by drug trafficking activities at institutional, social, economic, and political levels. Justiniano stated his government has only managed to raise $140 million from FRG, Italy, and the United States, toward eradicating coca plantations, but that is not enough to implement the program. Justiniano hopes the Bolivian delegation attending the Vienna meeting will be able to reach agreements with other countries interested in the struggle against drug trafficking.

The coca-plantation eradication program, drawn up by the United States and Bolivia, provides for the elimination of 60,000 hectares of coca plantations. This involves a $300-million investment. "With the $410 million we cannot implement the program," Justiniano said.

Justiniano said that, together with the eradication of coca plantations, the government has promised peasants it will implement small-size rural development projects to ensure their income. Justiniano mentioned an agreement signed between the government and the peasants to implement the coca-plantation eradication program and the joint effort i the struggle against durg trafficking. "The peasants have agreed to eradicate the coca plantations. We just need the funds" Justiniano pointed out.

Peasant leaders today expressed their rank-and-file's willingness to eradicate the excessive coca plantations in Chapare, Cochabamba Department, where the program will probably be implemented in 1987, if the funds are secured. The agreement between the two sides to implement the eradication of coca plantations has not been easy and has led to a bloody confrontation between peasants and military forces. According to official data, two people were killed and dozens were injured and arrested during these confrontations although trade union sources state that four people were killed. The peasants have been willing to die rather than let the government implement the program designed by U.S. and Bolivian experts.

The peasant protests forced the government to make the methods of the coca-plantation eradication program more flexible and to accept the viewpoints of the coca farmers. Apparently, this situation has not been acceptable to the United States, which had expressed its willingness to economically support Bolivia, but is now keeping completely silent.

Former Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said today that the agreement reached between the government and the peasants could hamper negotiations with the United States. "The country is the victim of outside wishes, seeking to impose laws to eradicate the coca plantations, for which reason an independent decision is causing a freeze on assistance," Barthelemy stated.

The Bolivian Government hopes to secure assistance in Vienna for its program to eradicate coca plantations despite the defeat of Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal in the elections to preside over the sessions of the international conference.

GUIMARAES, OTHERS REACT TO SARNEY'S IMF SPEECH

PY191500 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] and the Constituent Assembly, has received the report given yesterday by President Jose Sarney about the country's possible reconciliation with the IMF with reservations. Ulysses has made it clear he will accept this initiative only if the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club accept the government proposal to preserve Brazil's sovereignty.

"The government cannot admit a return to the previous process where lower-rank IMF officials come to oversee our economy," Guimaraes stated.

The PMDB president added: "It is not a question of returning or not returning, but of preserving our autonomy. No one accepts recession, unemployment, and inflation." According to the PMDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Luiz Henrique, the announcement made yesterday by President Sarney should not cause any surprise because Brazil has never ceased to be an IMF member. Henrique does not think that in new negotiations, the country will accept interference that may imply submission of its economic policy to an international organization.

According to Deputy Roberto Freire, leader of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], Brazil returned to the IMF long before the presidential speech, because of the Bresser plan. "Therefore, the announcement was redundant." According to Freire, contrary to what the president said, neither Brazil nor the IMF have changed, rather government policy has changed. "Unfortunately there has been a capitulation to the international banks."

Politicians have also been shocked by President Sarney's revelation that a German company and a U.S. enterprise have offered to build, free of charge, the north-south railway, provided they are granted concession rights for 30 years. "This is very serious," Deputy Pimenta da Viega (PMDB-MG) stated. He said Sarney should not have said the foreign companies made the proposals only because it is a good business. Deputy Paulo Pimentel (PFL -- Liberal Front Party -- Parana State) has a different opinion. He feels "this is the most appropriate way." He has even suggested a plebiscite for the Brazilian people to decide what must be done.

Deputies Brandao Monterio and Lysaneas Maciel, of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], have also expressed disagreement with President Sarney's analysis of the purchasing power of worker wages. They claim President Sarney is unaware of the real situation because the salary issue is one of the most vulnerable points of the Bresser plan. According to these deputies, the package has so far had a soothing effect on the people.

TREASURY SECRETARY VIEWS EXPENDITURE CUTS

PY201422 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 87

[By Iourival Macedo]

[Text] National Treasury Secretary Andrea Calavi has said it will be very difficult to reduce public expenses this year to 3.5 percent of the GDP.

The Finance Ministry still has not determined which sectors of the government must implement cuts to comply with President Sarney's orders to reduce the public deficit from 6.7 to 3.5 percent of the GDP. The reduction in public expenses is part of the Bresser economic recovery plan, which does not call for drastic measures, but does forsee reductions in the disbursement of federal funds to states, counties, and state-owned enterprises, Andrea Sandro Calavi said.

[Begin recording] [Calavi] The government is working on the specifications for its various programs and on the reductions to be implemented in each sector in order to reduce public expenses from about 6 percent to 3 percent.

[Reporter] Do you think this will be difficult?

[Calavi] It will be very difficult because reductions in public expenses and investments always hurt, particularly when the investments are made in useful areas, as part of government programs, such as those important investments being made by Pettobras, Electrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], Sinderbras [Brazilian Iron and Steel Inc.], among others. These cuts represent reductions in the ambitions and desires of society, which expects certain products and services from the government, and of the government, which seeks to comply with these expectations and desires. [end recording]

Andrea Calavi also said that in May 1987, the National Treasury Secretariat collected a total of 71.5 billion cruzados. Expenses, however, totaled 77.43 billion cruzados. Thus, the deficit was almost 6 billion cruzados. To pay for this difference, the government spent part of its 93 billion in reserves from April. Therefore, the reserves now stand at 87.8 billion cruzados.

TRADE BALANCE INDICATES $946-MILLION MAY SURPLUS

PY220244 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Namir Salek, director of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) has announced in Rio de Janeiro that the trade balance for the month of May has a $946-million surplus which shows the recovery of the export levels. The accrued amount for the first 5 months of the year now totals $2.103 billion.

SUNAB SUPERVISING PRICE-FREEZE ENFORCEMENT

PY220248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies] in Rio Grande do Sul today took over control of 25 local businesses and received 700 reports of price-freeze violations. The agency will become even busier with the publication of the new price list on 25 June. In Paraiba State, SUNAB took over control of 20 businesses, most of them supermarkets in Joao Pessoa. The most frequent violation was marking products with different prices. In Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State, SUNAB was on watch. Over the weekend, the agency received 77 reports of violations and 80 requests for information on the price freeze. Two companies were caught red-handed. (Commercial Cees), Limited was caught selling rice without specifying the class and selling beef without the price list. Cardozo-Braga, Limited was caught issuing receipts without specifying for what products.

NAVY MINISTER ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY REPORT

PY182037 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia admitted yesterday that the report on the role the new constitution should assign to the Armed Forces "is quite reasonable." This report has been approved by the Constituent Assembly Subcommittee on Defense of the State and Society. The Armed Forces will keep their current role in the country's internal and external defense.

While participating in Navy Day ceremonies on 11 June in Sao Paulo, Minister Saboia announced that the Sao Paulo Naval District, which was closed in 1975, will be reactivated. "I don't want to talk politics," the minister said as the interview began, but he admitted that the military congressional lobby to defend the Armed Forces' interests in the Constituent Assembly is yielding results.

"More important than discussing phrases and letters in the next constitution," said Minister Saboia, "is demonstrating to congressmen what the Army is and what it intends to do. Our advisers are working in Congress on the premise that if congressmen know what the Navy is, the text of the new constitution will come out correct as far as the Navy is concerned."

The naval district to be reactivated in Sao Paulo will allow the Navy to get near the high-technology industries in this state and to advance the process of nationalization of the Brazilian naval projects, according to Minister Saboia.

The Navy's industrial projects are spearheaded by the four corvettes being built at the Navy Arsenal and the Verolme Shipyard in Rio de Janeiro, and by the nuclear submarine program. The nuclear submarine program, according to Minister Saboia, has already commissioned 150 national industries -- mostly in Sao Paulo -- to develop new components and equipment in the last 10 years.

With the creation of the naval district in Sao Paulo, the Navy contingent in the state should multiply from 70 to 400 men. The idea is to improve relations between the Navy and Sao Paulo high-technology industries, between the Navy and Sao Paulo high-technology industries, especially in the area of computer science, metallurgy, and new materials. Saboia declined to reveal details of the new orders the Navy has placed, but mentioned a hypothetical figure, saying $6.8 billion would be necessary if the Navy were to ideally equip itself.

MINES MINISTER CHAVES RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

PY181507 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Brazil is interested in increasing its oil purchases from the PRC. This announcement was made today by Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves to a PRC delegation that visited him at his office. The delegation was headed by PRC ambassador to Brazil, Tao Dazhao.

Minister Chaves said Brazil in exchange offers its cooperation for the PRC expansion project for the iron and steel field and the construction of hydroelectric dams.

'EXTREMISTS' ATTACK POLICE STATION IN SANTIAGO

PY221329 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Police officers are currently meeting at the 12th Police Station to discuss the events that took place last night. It should be recalled that this morning we disclosed that the "Carlos Valdovinos" Police Station, which is under the jurisdiction of the 12th Police Station, was the target of a rocket [preceding word in English] attack while other explosive devises were planted in front of the building. We have been informed by the 12th Police Station that the mentioned attack, which took place at approximately 1100, was followed by another attack, at 0020 by individuals riding a white vehicle. They fired their weapons as they passed the station. Their fire was returned by guards in the bullet-proof booth in front of the station. So far there is no further information on the attack because the car fled from the scene. It has not been established whether there is any connection between the two attacks.

In the meantime two Carabineros were seriously wounded when they were machinegunned by terrorists while guarding the terrorist stronghold where extremist leaders of the so-called Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front were killed on 16 June. In the same area three extremists wounded a policeman. [passage omitted]

GRENADES DEACTIVATED AT SAN RAMON CITY HALL

PY212330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Police today deactivated two hand grenades on the roof of the San Ramon City Hall Building in the southern zone of Santiago.

Hours earlier, political police personnel had deactivated a rocket apparently aimed at the Investigation Police Headquarters in downtown Santiago. This device, containing a timing mechanism, was in an office of an apartment building in front of the Chilean Civil Police Headquarters.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS ANTITERRORIST ACTIONS

PY200334 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has stated the fact that some Chileans applaud the action of subversive criminals is absurd. He said they should instead applaud the security organizations and the courts, which oppose this type of action.

The defense minister thus referred to the incidents on Monday and Tuesday, 15 and 16 June, when 12 people were killed in presumed clashes with police. He added that these actions were the results of orders given to the police to conduct investigations.

He explained the raids are based on procedures provided for by law. Cravajal added that if an extremist resists an arrest order and refuses to drop his weapon, he commits a crime, and this is what happened.

The defense minister also referred to recent attacks on patrol cars of the investigations police and the Army. He said these attacks were probably included in the terrorist escalation after the confrontations this week.

They might also be part of a desperate resistance effort by the extremists who find themselves cornered because the courts are very active and their crimes are very serious, the defense minister concluded.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY222048 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Relay from Government House by Nelly Yanez]

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has stated that the war is not between a government and terrorism, but rather between society and terrorism. He made this statement upon announcing the implementatin of new measures to stop this type of action.

The minister referred to this problem at the end of a lengthy meeting to discuss security held at the Interior Ministry, which was attended by the defense and justice minister, the minister secretary of government, the director of the Investigations Department, the national defense chief of staff, the chief of the metropolitan zone, the director of the CNI [National Information Center], the commander of the Santiago garrison and chief of the state of emergency zone, and the attorney general, among other authorities.

When asked about the statements of witnesses who said no clash took place when two members of the Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front were killed last week, Minister Garcia said:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] Two things should be taken into account: In the first place, that anybody can make [words indistinct] and in the second place, the truth of the events. I think the events are the clearest evidence that we are facing a terrorist-type action and that all these incidents form part of that action.

I think the citizenry, and everyone, should be careful in making statements on the issue because it is very easy to describe an incident without adhering to the truth of the events. I stick to the truth of the events, and regardless of the investigations that must be carried out through the appropriate courts and the procedures that are being followed, I think we have the right to believe we are really facing a terrorist-type action.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Garcia] The truth of the events will be duly proven. For this we have procedures and courts.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Garcia] The actions have taken place and have been neutralized, and procedures are under way.

CHURCH, POLITICIANS DEMAND PROBE INTO 12 DEATHS

PY190046 Santiago Radio Chilean Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The Christian Churches Fellowship [Confraternidad Cristiana de Iglesias -- CCI] has said the safety of the entire population is threatened if a serious investigation into the incidents that resulted in the death of 12 people is not conducted.

The CCI has issued a public declaration in which its president, Rev Juan Sepulveda, expresses his deepest sympathies to the victims' relatives. The CCI expresses its deep concern over the incidents because the circumstances surrounding the 12 killings are not at all clear. The declaration adds: Therefore, it is our moral duty to demand a careful investigation into the incident to clearly determine the facts. If an earnest investigation is not conducted, the safety of the entire population will be seriously threatened, the CCI warns. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile Omar Tapia, secretary general of the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], has said the courts should take all necessary steps leading to the immediate appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate the killing of these 12 people.

Ricardo Navarrete, secretary general of the Radical Party, also has expressed his concern over the unusually strong police operation launched by the security services which resulted in the deaths. [passage omitted]

TERRORIST INVOLVED IN PINOCHET ATTACK ARRESTED

PY191541 Santiago Universidad de Chile Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Jun 87

[TExt] General Fernando Paredes, general director of the Investigation Police, today confirmed that one of the seven individuals arrested during the recent clashes was directly involved in the attack on President Pinochet and his entourage.

[Begin recording] [Paredes] One of the arrested individuals has confessed that he participated in the attack on the president and his entourage on 7 September 1986. this individual was one of the terrorists that participated in the attack on the president. He has been placed at the disposal of the ad hoc judge advocate to be tried.

[Unidentified reporter] There are reports that a fingerprint led to his identification.

[Paredes] Obviously, investigative police experts kept a file of the fingerprints of those that had stayed at the house used as a stronghold. This man was there. Unlike the others he remained in the house for over a week, and the police found his fingerprints in several places in the house, so he was easier to identify.

Once he was arrested his fingerprints were checked against the files and proved to be identical. He also admitted that he had participated in the attack. [end recording]

Prosecutor Comments

PY191649 Santiago Universidad de Chile Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Ad hoc Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva has said some of the individuals who were either arrested or killed in recent clashes were reportedly involved in the attack against President Pinochet.

[Begin recording] [Torres] At this time we are identifying them because some of them were reportedly involved in the arsenals case while others were involved in the frustrated attack against the president.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you made any new arrests in relation to the attack against the president?

[Torres] I do not have any information on that.

[Reporter] Yesterday you reported that important news will be disclosed in the next few hours on the arsenals case. Could you disclose it now?

[Torres] I have not received the information yet. I only have unofficial reports. We are awaiting the proper confirmation and the official reports.

[Reporter] But what is clear is that you will head the investigations into the recent clashes and raids within the framework of the case on the attack against the president and the discovery of the arsenals.

[Torres] Not yet. But eventually it may be so. This investigation is just starting. I do have specific evidence showing that some of the individuals who participated in the clashes were also involved in the attack against the president.

[Reporter] Is one of them one of those killed on Varas Mena Street?

[Torres] That is correct.

[Reporter] We understand a new prisoner by the name of Victor, who was involved in the shooting on Varas Mena Street, has been placed at your disposal this morning because of his participation in the attack against the president.

[Torres] I have some official information on that, but I still have to read the report. But in general terms, we are talking about an individual who participated in the attack against the president.

[Reporter] What was his role in the attack?

[Torres] I have no details. The case was placed at the disposal of the court 1 hour or 1 and 1/2 hours ago, so we are still investigating.

[Reporter] Will the court visit the places the incidents occurred?

[Torres] If necessary the court will visit those places. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTRY FILES CHARGES AGAINST ALMEYDA

PY230237 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The government has submitted to the constitutional court a petition against Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Socialist Party, aimed at disqualifying him from holding public and union positions. The petition was made by Attorney General Ambrosio Rodriguez, who said Almeyda is accused of violating Article 8 of the Constitution, which prohibits the dissemination of totalitarian doctrines.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] The interior minister, in compliance with Articles 8, 81, 82 and 16 of the Constitution, has submitted to the constitutional court a petition aimed at proving that Jose Clodomiro Almeyda Medina has engaged in conduct and action punishable under Article 8 of the Constitution. In other words, he conducted acts advocating violence, doctrines based on totalitarian concepts of the state, society, and legal order. Therefore, a petition was made requesting that Almeyda be disqualified in accordance with the Constitution. This is a public action of a constitutional nature based on previous decisions by the same court, which declared that the faction of the Socialist Party headed by Almeyda is illegal and contrary to the Republic's institutional order. [end recording]

Ambrosio Rodriguez pointed out that by filing this petition, the government is no longer imposing sanctions through administrative measures. He also released to the press the government charges against Almeyda.

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] We submitted a file of 35 documents describing Almeyda's main activities since 1973. These activities basically include speeches he delivered abroad to be published and disseminated in Chile, his comments over Radio Moscow, and interviews granted to Chilean and foreign media. We believe these documents prove the charges made in the petition.

[Reporter] What is Almeyda's current situation. Is his banishment going to be extended?

[Rodriguez] As far as I know, it is not. This is a decision of the interior minister. The government's desire is to put him at the disposal of the courts.

[Reporter] Are there going to be more of these type of petitions? There are several people who are members of the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] -- which has been declared unconstitutional -- who have appeared on lists, or who have been elected. What is going to happen to them?

[Rodriquez] Without any doubt, this action reveals a government decision. Therefore, it would not be strange for this type of procedure to be repeated in similar cases. [end recording]

Asked if the government is going to make a similar petition against former Congressmen Mireya Baltra and Julieta Campusano, Ambrosio Rodriguez said it is possible. He concluded by saying that two other petitions will be submitted against Almeyda in the Appellate Court this evening. One of them is for violating the state security law and the other for clandestinely entering the country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY -- General Jorge O'Ryan Balbontin, current Army joint chief of staff, has been appointed new Chilean ambassdor to Paraguay. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Jun 87 p C2 PY]

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S. 'BEING IMPLEMENTED'

PA222258 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The government has announced it will not extradite Colombians being tried in the country, or those who have been requested for crimes not considered crimes in our penal statutes. This was announced by Justice Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, upon announcing the executive branch's policy in response to the extradition treaty with the United States.

Arias Carrizosa said the agreement with the United States is being implemented and the government will apply the laws judicially valid at the moment the decision is made. He added that he will respect the Supreme Court's decisions, whether he agrees with its criteria or not. He said that confrontations between the Supreme Court, the State Council and the government are not beneficial to the stability of the institutions.

In response to the court's decision to not pass judgement in the extradition processes, Arias Carrizosa said the government will continue sending records to the court. The court must address each case separately, because its position cannot be generally applied to all processes.

BARCO DISCUSSES NATIONAL VIOLENCE, FARC ATTACK

PA230355 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Speech to the nation by President Virgilio Barco; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Countrymen, the criminal actions carried out by the FARC 14 and 15 Fronts in Caqueta Department have shocked the entire nation.

Representing the government, the presidential adviser for the country's rehabilitation, regularization, and reconciliation, requested the FARC's top leaders, with whom the former government signed a cease-fire agreement, to clearly establish its position on the aforementioned attack and on the corresponding responsibilities.

In their letters, one of them addressed to the president of the Republic, the FARC Secretariat — instead of condemning that genocide -- merely presented a weak argument, which far from acquitting FARC from responsibilities, involves it.

It is not enough for FARC to deplore those criminal actions it describes as occasional or to express sorrow for humble people killed by some of its fronts with premeditated and terrible cruelty. To try to justify cruel crimes through the military prsence in certain regions of the country is not a valid explanation either, because it is known that all regions and all the national territory are under the authorities' jurisdiction. Behavior that brutally violates all human rights cannot be a reply to legitimate, governmental actions FARC describes as harassment and pursuit.

The whole country has confirmed that any verification mechanism becomes distorted when there is an ambush planned with inhuman treachery.

In the case of Caqueta, the verification process was conducted by all Colombians, and it has now been corroborated -- as if there were any need -- by the content of the letters sent by the FARC Secretariat.

FARC speaks of its willingness to maintain and continue the dialogue within the same old spirit. Those are its own words. Nothing could be more contrary to the feeling that overcomes Colombians today. Before its amazed eyes, the nation has undeniable evidence proving that the same old spirit alleged by FARC results in massacres such as the one that took place in Caqueta on 16 June.

There are no irreversible processes in democracy. With almost endless generosity, Colombians have sought national reconciliation. We lavished pardon and forgiveness, but this is not the occasion to discuss that generosity.

A series of bloody incidents, of which the Caqueta attack presents the most repulsive characteristics, have brought not only distress, but also pessimism regarding the true intentions of the armed groups that agreed to a cease-fire.

Colombian society feels deceived, betrayed, and mocked. We now hear a unanimous clamor for the clarification of the nature of the peace process reached, in which the previous government invested almost all its energy.

National opinion and even leaders who defended a strategy that from its beginning pointed out serious weaknesses and dangerous consequences are now demanding an end to so much ambiguity.

Colombia has always tried to live under the Constitution and the law. This has been its tradition. No part of the national territory can be outside our Constitution and our laws under people or groups behaving in ways contrary to strict compliance with and application of the Constitution.

A requirement of social coexistence is that the rights of democratic institutions and the full implementation of these rights must be reaffirmed, as I have done.

It is not even necessary to say the government will assume the cease-fire is over anywhere in the nation where the police are attacked because of the insensible decision of the aggressors, such as was the case in Caqueta.

There the public force is under precise instructions to act strongly to reestablish order and to capture and bring to justice those who have neither respected nor obeyed the cease-fire agreement and have broken the law.

The Government's will toward reconciliation remains firm. The talks that have been held this past year with the FARC leadership have dealt with the full reintegration of the rebels to civil life. From now on, all government actions in this regard will require a verification of the demobilization process, disarmament, and the application of guarantees by those who must give security and to protect people who decide to return to normal life. The government will accept all authentic and sincere reconciliation offers, but only in the framework of the circumstances defined here, without the ambiguities of the cease-fire agreement.

We do not want any more bloodshed. We want a loving and prosperous fatherland that will give warmth to all of us in harmony and justice.

The strengthening of institutions, especially of justice and the Armed Forces, has been a permanent task of this administration. To achieve this, for months we have implemented a reorientation of public expenditures, and investments have been simultaneously adjusted to our needs.

Policies and programs in favor of change cannot be weakened because they respond to the wants of the people and to unpostponable emergencies. The social sectors that call for changes, instead of being represented -- as some would like to see happen -- must instead be oriented so they may produce and make of our country a fatherland where we many all find opportunities to achieve progress and well-being, and do away with the harming lack of social and regional justice.

Circumstances like those we have been facing for some time must serve as an impetus for our united efforts for political, social, and economic changes the people demand. I will cite the always inspiring words of Alberto Lleras Camargo to refer to the painful event of Caqueta: It is necessary to form a solid bloc of Colombians who in the face of today's events, which we regret with sacred ire, may act harmoniously regardless of party affiliation in support of common political ideas.

The government wants to reiterate that it has noticed and appreciates the expressions of strong support it has received. I reiterate the government trusts this patriotic feeling of national unity in support of the government institutions and its Armed Forces will become a daily display of solidarity with the unselfish work carried out by these institutions.

We maintain our unbreakable decision to continue with our policies for change and for rehabilitation, normalization, and reconciliation in the framework of the Constitution and its guarantees.

With firm convictions of patriotism and solidarity we tirelessly struggle to build a new society under the law without inequalities and aberrant privileges. This is a time for working optimistically, without letting difficulties overwhelm us. This is a time to keep our faith and hopes in Colombia a[illegible]s people.

We will march firmly toward the future.

Good night.

PATRIOTIC UNION COMMUNIQUE ON SOLDIERS' DEATHS

PA192012 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1938 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (DPA) -- The leftist Patriotic Union (UP) -- which emerged as a result of the peace agreements signed by the past administration of President Belisario Betancur Cuartas and FARC -- today lamented the killing of 27 soldiers by a FARC front.

An official UP communique reiterated its request for the establishment of a verification commission to investigate the violations of the truce in force between FAC and the Army since 1984. It also stated that it acts legally and should not be confused with the guerrillas.

"We deeply regret this incident of armed confrontation," the communique stated. It is signed by the UP National Coordinating Board, which includes several of the 14 legislators elected by the leftist political sector.

The UP communique criticizes the government for not having heeded its repeated call for the establishment of a verification commission in view of the constant breaking of the truce. Both sides accuse each other of breaking the truce.

"We are sure that if such a verification commission existed or if the government would have taken the role of strengthening the truce, we would not have seen the death of several Colombians in yesterday's events. [no close quotation marks as received]

The communique added that UP wants to reaffirm its position of an "independent political force, recognized by the state's electoral institutions, with its own platform and program of action for the masses."

It also called for the "recovery of peace" because "the generalization of the armed confrontations would lead Colombia to a war with tragic results that our people, amidst poverty and problems of all types, could not endure."

UP, established by the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) and other independent leftist forces, is supported by FARC, although spokesmen of the two organizations deny they have operational links.

Braulio Herrera and Ivan Marquez, two former UP military commanders [as received], are included among UP legislators.

Since UP was established in the end of 1935, more than 300 of its members and leaders have been assassinated, a fact that FARC always viewed as a provocation from the military sectors.

FOREIGN MINISTER LONDONO BEGINS VISIT TO POLAND

For coverage of the visit to Poland by Foreign Affairs Minister Julio Londono Paredes, see the Poland section of the 22 June East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON U.S. TROOPS' PRESENCE

PA230236 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Ecuadoran Congress President Andres Vallejo Arcos has said that he will make an appropriate decision regarding the request made by Congress Vice President Enrique Ayala to call for an extra session to discuss exclusively the presence of U.S. [reservists]. Vallejo stated he will make a decision after analyzing the report presented by the Congress foreign affairs commission. However, he pointed out the Congress will continue its supervisory work, while the special session in which several international agreements are being analyzed and revised continues.

[Begin recording, broadcast in progress] [Vallejo]...to seek a statement from the Congress on that topic? How can I give you an opinion before conducting an appropriate analysis? I have not even had the opportunity to read the report presented by the Congress foreign affairs commission, which was presented after my absence [sentence as heard]. Therefore, I will first learn about such an important topic, and then I will make the necessary statements.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] Would it be advisable for the Congress to conduct supervisory work before 10 August?

[Vallejo] The supervisory task has existed since 10 August 1986 and will not end.

[Reporter] Have any appeals been presented?

[Vallejo] Yes, several. I think there are about eight.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Vallejo] Yes, in due time, depending on the case.

MPD DEPUTY BLAMES CIA FOR BOMBING HIS CAR

PA190200 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] The Democratic People's Movement [MPD] today accused the U.S. Embassy in Ecuador and the CIA of being responsible for the attack on its leader and deputy, Jorge Moreno Ordonez. The attack took place this morning. Two powerful explosive devices were placed in the garage of the house where the deputy was staying. The explosion destroyed his car but did not cause any casualties. In a news conference, deputy Moreno Ordonez blamed the attack on the CIA because of the MPD's efforts in Congress to obtain the removal of the U.S. Army Reservists who are in the country.

COLORADO LEADER GALEANO PERRONE RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY161704 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Jun 87 p 8

[Text] "I was arrested on 11 June and released this morning without any explanation as to why I was arrested. I do not have the slightest idea of the reasons of my arrest," said lawyer Horacio Galeano Perrone. He was arrested 5 days ago and held incommunicado in the Central Police Headquarters of this capital.

An Interior Ministry order was mentioned on the occasion of Galeano Perrone's arrest, but since then he was not given any other explanation.

"I want to comment on the solidarity expressed by the Paraguayan political, social, and labor union associations. We will build our future with these great instruments: solidarity and the participation of everyone in a new society," he said this morning soon after leaving Central Police Headquarters.

"No reason for my detention was given at any time. I was not given any explanation when I was taken in, or released. I remained totally isolated, incommunicado, without any explanation. I was released in the same manner that I was taken in," he said.

"While in my cell, I only spoke with my guard. I had a guard in view, I only spoke with him. No police authority or anyone at all ever gave me an explanation. Those were practically 5 days of hell, without any explanation. I was alone in my cell," he explained.

It was known that Galeano Perrone was held under precarious conditions in prison "without any court order, and without having committed any crime to justify his arrest," as has been recently said.

Galeano Perrone remained in his home for a few hours this morning and was about to go to a medical unit for consultation when we spoke to him.

He told us that for those days he was dressed only in his underwear in an empty cell.

POLICE ARREST HOY DIRECTOR DOMINGUEZ DIBB

PY160003 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Humberto Dominguez Dibb, director of the HOY network, has been arrested and placed at the disposal of the courts. At about 1500 today, Dominguez Dibb went to Central Police Headquarters, where after complying with some formalities, he was informed that he was under arrest. A judge read him the charges on which he was being arrested. HOY network sources are not aware of tl charges.

Dominguez Dibb reported to the police headquarters accompanied by his brother Osvaldo Dominguez Dibb, who left shortly afterwards, while Humberto was held in custody.

Dominguez Dibb has been allowed visits only from his lawyers. As is known, Dominguez Dibb recently filed two lawsuits on slander charges, one of them against the interior minister and the other one against the president of the Blas Garay Colorado Center.

It is not known whether the arrest of the director of the HOY network has anything to do with those lawsuits.

Charges Reported

PY161625 Asuncion Radio Charitas in Spanish 1320 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Relay from mobile unit by reporter Edilberto Vargas]

[Text] The following is a communique recently issued by the Asuncion Police Department reporting on the arrest of Mr Humberto Dominguez Dibb.

Dominguez Dibb was arrested according to Court Order No 799 dated 15 June 1987 issued by Criminal Judge Jose Gonzalez.

According to the communique, Dominguez Dibb is accused of causing bodily harm with a 9-mm submachinegun on Santa Ana Street, between Juan XXII and Dr Boettner Streets, in front of the home of Mrs Maria Angela Martinez. The victims of this incident were police agent Ricardo Chaparro, 26, Paraguayan, married, and Sergeant Alejandro [passage indistinct] of the 10th Police Precinct.

This police communique is signed by Police Commissioner Osvaldo Palacios.

Released on Bail

PY201449 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Jun 87 p 8

[Excerpt] Judge Juan Manuel Godoy Uriarte yesterday released HOY Director Humberto Dominguez Dibb, who had been held at the Central Police Headquarters since he was detained on 15 June. The judge decided to release Dominguez Dibb temporarily, under the personal guarantee of [congressional deputy] Dionisio Nicolas Frutos. Bail was set at 1 million guaranies. [passage omitted]

AUTHENTIC RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY LEADER DETAINED

PY162357 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Jun 87 p 11

[Text] Julio Cesar Franco has reported that Prof Carlos Avalos Chaves, leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] was arrested yesterday afternoon. Last Sunday, Avalos Chaves headed one of the slates in an election to choose the leadership of the PLRA committee in Luque.

Franco, currently secretary general of the "Popular Mobilization for Change Movement," has stated Avalos was detained because he "had proposed activism as the sole alternative."

Lawyer Felino Amarilla, a leader of the same political party, has learned about the situation, and within the next few hours he will petition the court for the release of the detainee.

OPPOSITION PROPOSES CREATION OF DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PY221639 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 87 p 14

[Text] Yesterday in Coronel Oviedo, the PRLA held an unprecedented meeting in the interior of the country, where more than 30,000 people expressed their support for the proposal to create a national democratic front [frente nacional democratico]. The guidelines of the proposal were disclosed by PLRA President Domingo Laino, who was the main speaker at the large gathering. The meeting was also addressed by Luis Alfonso Resck (Christian Democrat); Euclides Acevedo (Febrerista Revolutionary Party); Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca (Colorado Popular Movement, MOPOCO); Hermes Chamorro, Alcides Frutos, and Miguel Abdon Saguier (PLRA); and Carmen de Lara Castro (of the Human Rights Commission), among others.

"Alone we are weak, but united we can be invincible," said Laino to underscore the need to form a national democratic front "to struggle for liberty and abolish this shameful dictatorship."

Laino also stated that "today, 21 June 1987, we have arrived in Coronel Oviedo, and we have also arrived at a time when the dictatorship is more isolated and weak than ever, after 33 years of violating and oppressing the great and noble Paraguayan nation."

On this occasion Laino reiterated the PLRA's decision not to participate in the 1988 presidential elections and to give its full support to the "national dialogue" proposed by the Catholic Church.

In speaking about the need to "unite the struggles against the dictatorship" he made a concrete appeal to put an "end to sectarianism, division, and the war among brothers, because we must achieve this ideal together, no matter what color our flag, our political party, our socioeconomic condition, the color of our skin, or our religious beliefs. All of us, united by a strong friendship, must form part of the national democratic and popular front [frente democratico nacional y popular) that we are now proposing to the entire country," stated Laino.

BRIEFS

PDC PRESIDENT RESIGNS -- The National Board of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has accepted the resignation of the current party president, Jeronimo Irala Burgos, and confirmed acting President Jose Maria Bonin to serve out Irala Burgos' term. Party circles have disclosed that Irala Burgos resigned for medical reasons and will no longer participate in political activities. [Excerpts] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jun 87 p 8 PY]

MARIJUANA SEIZED -- Police in Pedro Juan Caballero, Amambay Department, have seized 20 tons of marijuana from a storehouse on property located between the cities of Pedro Juan Caballero and Capitan Bado. The police also found a 2-hectare marijuana plantation. [Excerpts] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Jun 87 p 44 PY]

PRIME MINISTER LUIS ALVA CASTRO RESIGNS POST

PY230535 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0350 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] This is a last-minute report: Minister Luis Alva Castro has submitted his resignation as economy and finance minister and head of Cabinet. The other ministers have placed their resignations at the disposal of the president of the Republic. Here is Minister of the Presidency Nicanor Mujica:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter, in progress]...the meeting with Alva Castro Mr Minister?

[Mujica] Minister Alva Castro has made a decision he will convey to the president of the nation.

[Reporter] Does this decision have to do with his irrevocable resignation?

[Mujica] Yes, it does have to do with his irrevocable resignation.

[Reporter] What about the rest of the Cabinet?

[Mujica] There is a rule by which the members of the Cabinet must place their resignations at the disposal of the president of the nation.

[Reporter] Is their collective resignation also irrevocable?

[Mujica] The Cabinet has not resigned, it has merely placed its collective resignation at the disposal of the president. I want this to be perfectly clear.

[Repoter] Does this means that Dr Alva Castro is leaving anyway, despite the president's insistence that he stay.

[Mujica] It will be up to Dr Alva Castro to make a statement if he deems it appropriate. [end recording]

Garcia Denies Reshuffle

PY230259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 22 Jun (TELAM-ANSA) -- In the face of widespread rumors of possible resignations by ministers and other officials of his administration, President Alan Garcia Perez has bluntly stated that anyone who steps back is a traitor.

Garcia thus harshly responded to a question about the possible resignation of Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro. He emphatically said the discipline prevailing in the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] makes it unnecessary for him to state that there will be no resignations until the party makes a decision to this effect.

Garcia thus denied rumors about the resignation of Alva Castro, who is reportedly seeking the presidential nomination for the 1990 election.

The Peruvian president said he has not accepted any resignations and that all APRA members, including those holding government positions, are members of a high-level team that gives the highest priority to the party's interests.

APRA Leader Comments

PA230700 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0458 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Interview with Luis Negreiros, general secretary of APRA by various reporters identified by caption; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Agustin Figueroa -- Deputy Negreiros, it is absolutely understandable that you might wish to avoid commenting on an event that has just occurred. We have just learned -- we, the public; and you -- that Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro has officially resigned. There is even talk of the possibility of a replacement -- Nicanor Mujica. Obviously, I am not going to ask you to give precise details about the Luis Alva Castro affair, but I do believe that you, as general secretary of APRA -- therefore, you are aware of the party ethics -- owe it to the public to state whether it is against party ethics for a minister to resign without consulting the party.

[Negreiros] First, I wish to make it clear to you, Agustin, that this is the first time an APRA minister has resigned. The former ministers in the Cabinet have been involved in different circumstances. Therefore, we are facing a new situation. In addition, there is another important factor, but this does not mean we are indifferent to the news. We are concerned, and we will examine it from the viewpoint of the party by-laws.

[Figueroa] Do you believe this resignation -- even though it comes very close to the time when it is customary to formally change the entire Cabinet -- is special and very different from all the others that have taken place in the APRA government?

[Negreiros] The circumstances would seem to indicate that this is the case. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Cesar Levano -- Good evening. One thing can be deduced from your answers to previous questions is that Luis Alva Castro's resignation was expected. It was publicly rumored -- but you have also just added -- that the APRA Executive Committee was aware of his desire to resign. In view of President Alan Garcia's categorical denunciation, or rather condemnation, of those APRA members who resign from a government post, it would seem to be a condemnation, let us say, of the very fact that Alva Castro has wished to resign for the past 2 or 3 months. [sentence as heard] Do you not think so?

[Negreiros] I do not share your assessment, or the opinion you have just expressed. I think we are facing a difficult situation, and that we APRA members are going to be able to resolve that problem. You can be sure of that. I do not wish to downplay the importance of the event. It is undoubtedly important, particularly because we have made a major effort to give the country a cohesive, united, disciplined, and fraternal government. This does not mean that internally there cannot be free discussions, differences, and discrepancies. Our internal objective is to achieve that cohesiveness and coherence within the government. Undoubtedly, a situation like the one we are discussing generates concern. We are going to examine the matter, and we will come up with an answer or the solution the country expects of us. [passage omitted]

POLICE ABORT TERRORIST PLAN IN LIMA, ARREST 23

PY221227 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] The Interior Ministry has reported that, in the neighborhood of Venezuela Avenue, police have arrested a large number of subversives carrying pamphlets and propaganda. The 23 detainees will be placed at the disposal of the courts.

The security measures implemented on 19 June by the security forces stopped the terrorists from putting into operation their plan, which had been denounced by the interior minister. This was made known by the Interior Ministry through a note [words indistinct] reported the capture of 23 individuals carrying weapons and distributing subversive propaganda, the explosion of (?2) devices, and the defusing of other 4 explosive devices.

The following individuals were arrested during the operation: (Carlos) [surname indistinct] and Luis Alberto Becerra, each of who was carrying a .38 caliber revolver; (Felix Derlis Fonseca); Mamerto Maximo Leon; (Manuel Lobita Marin); and Luis Alba. They were traveling in a car with license plate number EG7463; the car contained approximately 2,000 subversive pamphlets they planned to disseminate.

(Eloy Juan Zabaleta), Reina Maria Romero, (Violeta) [surname indistinct], Manuel Alfredo Guerra, (Wilson Sumacayo) (Ingrid Tudera), Antonio Jose Lara, Fortunato de la Cruz, (Sixto Delauchaga), (Juan Ramiro Vidal), Mario Ramiro Torres, Marco Antonio Martinez, Isabel Paez, Alejandro Alvarez Espinosa, (Alfredo Ruiz Duwait), Luis Armando Trelles, and (Nicanor Atoches), were arrested for distributing subversive propaganda.

SECURITY REDOUBLED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CONGRESS

PY201344 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0325 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Today small Army tanks were guarding Government House, and security measures were redoubled in case of incidents. Security measures also were redoubled at Congress.

Security measures were redoubled at Government House. Two small Army tanks were placed strategically on the main patio of Government House. Two more tanks with supporting troops were stationed in the front gardens. The number of military police was almost doubled.

All these precautionary measures were implemented because of the discovery by the intelligence services of a vast terrorist plan that had been prepared some time ago.

Meanwhile, President Alan Garcia worked very hard at Government House, listening to reports from the intelligence services and coordinating their actions. He also reviewed the measures to be taken to prevent tension and insecurity in the population.

At 1300 we observed that the Army is redoubling security measures at the congressional building.

AIR FORCE PLANE REPORTEDLY HID BY DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PY221937 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE) -- Today for the 3d consecutive day the search for the Peruvian Air Force (FAP) plane lost in a Peruvian jungle area was unsuccessful, while some reports from people who live in the region indicate that the plane has been hidden by drug traffickers.

The rumors emerged in Juanjui, located in the neighborhood of Sapasoa, in the jungle department of San Martin, the Antonov AN-26 plane's first stop on its run to Iquitos, the capital of Peru's Amazonia.

According to reports picked up by news sources, the inhabitants of the place have said the plane made an emergency landing and that terrorists and drug traffickers hid it after kidnapping its 46 occupants, who are presumably alive.

However, officially nothing is being said about these rumors, and the intensive search continues with FAP planes and helicopters.

According to Radioprogramas del Peru radio station, General Luis Olivares today reported that today's search was made difficult by the bad weather in the region, and that the search has been suspended until 22 June.

The plane, which was carrying out a civic action flight in support of the civilian population, departed from Lima with Iquitos as its final destination. It was lost on 18 June with 40 passengers and a crew of 6 on board.

Based on the plane's last radio contact with Saposoa Airport, the plane presumably fell in an area 4 minutes away from the airport.

SHINING PATH REBELS KILL 19 PEASANTS, KIDNAP 7

PY230308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Ayacucho, 22 Jun (EFE) -- A commando of alleged members of the Peruvian Maoist organization Shining Path has shot to death 19 persons and kidnapped 7 tradesmen in the jungle area of La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, according to information supplied by travelers arriving from the area in question.

The incidents took place on 19 June in Sanambari, on the Apurimac River. According to travelers who arrived from that village, the subversive group was made up of 50 men and women armed with machineguns, shotguns, and knives.

According to the travelers' reports, the rebels intercepted several boats on the Apurimac River, which is used as a commercial waterway, and forced the 19 persons to leave the boats in Sanambari.

Once these peasants were ashore, they were forced to stand what the terrorist call "popular trial," in the presence of the residents of Sanambari. During this trial the extremists accused them of being "informers, collaborators, and serfs" of the armed and police forces.

At the end of the "trial," the extremists shot the 19 persons many of whom were members of the "peasant militia" fighting the terrorists.

According to reports the massacre took place in front of the horrified residents of Sanambari.

The same terrorist column also raided Silvia, San Francisco, and Santa Rosa in the jungle area of Ayacucho. In these attacks the terrorists kidnapped seven tradesmen, whose fate is still unknown, although it is feared that they, too, have been murdered.

The politico-military command of the emergency zone has released no official statements on the matter.

The day of the massacre marked the 1st anniversary of the killing of approximately 300 prisoners charged with terrorist activities. The prisoners were killed in the course of police and military operations to put down riots at three Lima prisons.

Several days earlier, Shining Path leaflets distributed in Ayacucho threatened a violent onslaught "to avenge" the killing of prisoners 1 year ago.

The massacre reported by travelers from Sanambari took place 1 week after a column made up of some 100 alleged Shining Path members murdered 15 persons in Lechamayo and Monterrico also in La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department.

'TERRORISTS' KILLED, DETAINED BY CIVIL GUARDS

PY221449 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE) -- It was reported here today that three presumed members of the "Shining Path" terrorist group were killed, and that four were detained by a civil guard patrol after an armed confrontation that took place in a town located in the Department of Apurimac, southeast of Lima.

According to an official communique released by the Peruvian Interior Ministry, published today in this capital, the confrontation took place in the town of Poccontoy, last Friday, 19 June.

The communique states that a patrol of nine agents was sent to the zone when an intelligence report was received on the presence of the subversive group.

The dead, which include a woman, have been identified as Alejandro Pacheco, alias "Comrade Rafael;" Maximo Huaman, alias "Comrade Carlos;" and Idolia Casa, alias "Comrade Idolia." The communique adds that three grenades, two dynamite sticks, fuses for explosives, Shining Path training manuals, and propaganda material were seized.

The report adds that another subversive group managed to escape by covering their retreat with high-power weaponfire, and that they were not found despite the pursuit, because of the rugged terrain. The Department of Apurimac adjoins Ayacucho. Some of its provinces have been included in the zone declared in state of emergency due to the terrorist activity.

AIR FORCE BUYS SOVIET, BRAZILIAN TRAINING PLANES

PY192141 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Jun 87 p A 7

[Text] The Peruvian Air Force [AFP] yesterday confirmed the purchase of more than 30 training planes from Brazil and the Soviet Union. Twenty of these planes are from Brazil and the remaining 10 are from the Soviet Union.

According to General Victor Rubio Flores, the FAP director general of information, the Soviet Government has already sent the first five Antonov-32 planes, which are now at the 8th Air Force Group.

Gen Flores added that these planes will replace the Soviet Antonov-26, and they will be used in support missions for towns located in mountain and jungle regions, because they can take off from short runways and in difficult terrains.

He explained: The total number of planes purchased from the Soviet Union is not 22, but it is "more than 10, and we will receive the other Antonov-32 planes sometime this year."

Regarding the planes purchased from Brazil, Gen Flores stated they are of the 'Tucano' type, and the FAP has already received four of them. "They will replace other training planes no longer appropriate for use."

It has been unofficially reported that the Soviet planes cost $5 million each, and they will be paid for with Peruvian export products in accordance with a trade agreement.

It has been reported that the 20 Brazilian planes were purchased for $32 million. A deal was made in April 1987 between the Peruvian Government and the Brazilian Aeronautics Industry.

The Soviet and Brazilian Embassies in Lima have not commented on the sale of the planes to the Peruvian Government.

WAGNER ADDRESSES DRUG CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

PY201401 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0135 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has demanded more international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking.

Wagner stressed in Vienna that the fight against drug trafficking will only be successful with a great world mobilization urging all social sectors to participate in this uncommon battle.

Wagner said this during his address [no date given] to the International Conference on the Unlawful Use of Drugs and Their Trafficking, organized by the United Nations with the participation of representatives from 130 countries.

Wagner also stated that in just 18 months Peru has achieved important progress in the fight against drug trafficking, having seized 60,000 kg of basic cocaine paste, destroyed 291 kg of marijuana, destroyed 168 clandestine landing strips, and destroyed 3 helicopters.

In his address Wagner pointed out the need for adopting measures to locate and seize the capital and assets obtained by the drug traffickers.

BRIEFS

THREE OFFICIALS INSTALLED -- Chamber of Deputies Chairman Leon de Viveros, who is leaving the hospital this morning after heart surgery, will install at noon today three new members of the Constitutional Guarantees Court, who have been recently elected by Congress. They are: Luis Angel Valenzuela, Hector Diaz Valdivia, and Manuel Aguirre Roca. [Summary] [Lima del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Jun 87 PY]

GOVERNMENT CONDITIONS DEBT PAYMENT ON NEW LOANS

PA202146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0752 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jun (EFE) -- Official sources today announced that the Venezuelan Government has conditioned the payment of its foreign debt on the new loans that the international banks may grant the country.

According to statements made by Venezuelan Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua, it seems that Jaime Lusinchi's Social Democratic government's earlier position of canceling, at whatever the cost, the country's foreign debt has now changed.

Tuesday's [as received] statements made by the finance minister, a staunch supporter of the idea of paying the foreign debt in order to regain international trust, have created great suspense, since he has admitted that Venezuela can only pay its debt if the country receives foreign aid.

In February, Venezuela signed an agreement with the creditor banks to refinance 90 percent of its foreign debt which amounts to $27 billion.

However, the drop in the price of oil -- Venezuela's main source of revenue -- inflation, and the drop of the international reserve to below the minimum levels of $4 billion have practically destroyed President Jaime Lusinchi's decision to pay the country's debt.

"Venezuela will fulfill its commitment to the extent that it receives new loans, because we cannot sacrifice our economic growth," Minister Azpurua said.

Azpurua, who most people believe is the drafter of the current official economic policy, said the latest refinancing agreement states that the country must receive new loans. However, this fresh money from the foreign banks has not been received by Venezuela.

The Venezuelan official reiterated that the government's priority is to attend to the basic needs of the people now and to economic growth later.

Therefore, the minister announced that if Venezuela does not receive the funds agreed upon with the foreign banks during the refinancing of the debt, Venezuela will have to ask for new terms of payment.

The agreement signed by Venezuela establishes that the country has 14 years to pay off its debt at the rate of 7/8 percent above "LIBOR" [London Interbank Offered Rate]. According to this agreement, Venezuela will have to pay more than $2.5 billion during 1987.